THE WICKED WORLD.

WITH ITS SINS AND ITS ACCIDENTS.

A Detroit Man's Adventure with a Burglar and a Meeting at the Station-House—A Train Ditched—Marine Accidents—A Brooklyn Suit, Etc.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Robert H. Murphy, a grocer on Grand river avenue, Detroit, suspecting that burglars had been attempting to enter his store last night, concealed himself and awaited developments. He soon heard the burglar enter the rear door by means of a false key. A struggle ensued. Murphy seized an iron wedge and struck the burglar several blows upon the head, felling him to the floor. But the fellow regained his feet, and choking Murphy into insensibility, escaped. An hour later a man applied at the police station for medical attention, saying he had been waylaid and beaten by robbers. Murphy, regaining consciousness, proceeded to the same station-house, where he identified the party as the burglar. The latter admitted the fact and said for fear lest he should die unless his wounds were dressed, prompted him to go to the station-house.

On Saturday night a west bound freight train on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, when near Mineral city, broke a coupling. The extra freight train following it ran into its rear just as it reached a trestle thirty feet high, crushing the caboose. Three passengers jumped from the caboose alighting on the solid ice of the stream below. One Washington Reifsynder was instantly killed, and William King was fatally injured. John Betz had his feet crushed.

Messrs. Flaherty and Burnett, commissioners of the city works of Brooklyn; Michael Daly, inspector of sewers, and Peter Melin, water purveyor, were arraigned in Kings county Over and Terminer to plead to-day to indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the city of $50,000. Counsel put in a demurrer, upon which argument was heard.

Peter Hauck's brewery in Newark, N. J., burned this morning with malt house, ice houses and other buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partially insured.

The owners of the ship Jean Ingelow, of Portsmouth, who have received no tidings from her for months, have given her up as lost.

Grave fears are entertained for the steamer Romer, Captain Walker, which left Boston, December 6th for Liverpool, and has not since been heard from.

MACON, GA., IOWA, January 13.—J. K. Dyer, an old newspaper publisher, is dead.

Chas. Sharpe and James McDonnell will be executed to-morrow for the murder of George K. Smith.

BOSTON, January 13.—Barnard Castle, which went ashore off the Scaw, but got off, has put into Copenhagen for examination. She is supposed to be uninjured and will undoubtedly proceed.

KNOXVILLE, January 13.—Since Sunday night the three principal rivers in east Tennessee have been gorged with floating ice. Nearly all the low lands in east Tennessee are overflown, and the fences are swept away. The river here at noon to-day was about at a stand, being thirty feet above low water mark. Railroad officials now apprehend no trouble with their bridges. All trains are running on time.

NORFOLK, January 13.—The wife of a farmer of Norfolk county named Hyslop on Saturday was frightened to death, being chased by a horse while out in the field.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The military court of inquiry into the responsibility of Major Reno, for the Custer massacre, convened to-day with open doors, but the reporters were not allowed to take news of the proceedings. The only important action of the first session was the decision to summon Whitaker who made charges against Reno.

SWANSEA, January 13.—The British bark General Caulfield, Captain Cleif, from New York for Bunkirk, has gone ashore near Knuste, a total wreck. The crew was saved. The cargo saturated.

The Italian bark Luiga Olivar, from Philadelphia for Sclath, has been totally wrecked near Whitehaven. Eight of the crew have been cast up on the beach. Nothing is known as to the fate of the rest.

The British bark Tancook and the German Gutten, both bound out the 7th inst., ran both sustained serious damage.

MACON, January 13.—A fire in Cochran destroyed one block in the business portion of the town, containing eight stores and a hotel. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

The Funeral of Mr. Schleicher—In the Supreme Court—Departmental News.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Immediately after reading the journal, a message was received from the house announcing the death of Hon. Gustave Schleicher, and the passage of a resolution by the house providing for the appointment of a committee of eight representatives and three senators to arrange for the funeral and accompany the body to Texas. The resolution was agreed to, and the vice president appointed as the committee Messrs. Coke, Bayard and Hamlin.

During the morning hour the senate passed, without discussion, the bill appropriating $250,000 for a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian institute.

At 12.50 a message was received from the house inviting the senate to attend the funeral of Hon. Gustave Schleicher. The invitation was accepted and the senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, took a recess until 3 p. m.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Swann (chairman of the committee on foreign affairs) submitted a report of the proceedings of that committee, touching the death of Gustave Schleicher, and bearing testimony to the unexampled merits of that statesmanship and kind qualities to their late colleague; directing the payment of the remainder of his salary as member of the 45th congress to his bereaved family and requesting the next congress to make a similar appropriation of his salary as member of the 46th congress. The report was unanimously adopted, and after agreeing to the resolution and making arrangements for the performance of the burial service in the hall of the house at 3 o'clock p. m. the house took a recess until 2.55 p. m.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The funeral obsequies of the late Gustave Schleicher were very imposing, the supreme court, the president and cabinet and the senate and house paying reverential respect to the deceased congressman. The services were conducted by the chaplain of the house, assisted by the chaplain of the senate, at the close of which a mournful cortege followed the remains to the depot. The seat of the dead representative in the house was draped in mourning to-day.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The case of Benjamin Scull and others against the United States, in which a claim was set up, under a Spanish grant, to eleven thousand square miles of land, embracing twenty-two counties in Missouri and Arkansas, was to-day decided by the United States supreme court adversely to the claimants. It held that no adequate survey of the alleged grant had ever been made, and that no survey can be made which will correspond with the terms of the concession, owing to the erroneous ideas which were entertained at the time it was made as to the source and direction of White river, by reference to which it was intended to be located.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The committee on ways and means to-day after further discussing the sugar tariff question, agreed, by a vote of 6 to 4, to submit to the house a bill fixing the rates as follows: On all sugars, syrups, etc., not above No. 13 Dutch standard, two cents and forty one-hundredths per pound. On all sugars, syrups, etc., above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, two cents and seventy-five one-hundredths per pound, and on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, four cents per pound.

Rumors that Marshal Fitzsimons, of Georgia, will be removed are pronounced entirely unfounded.

The house committee on banking and currency failed to dispose of Mr. Hewitt's bill making gold and silver interchangeable. A proposition was made by Mr. Ewing that on reaching the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, it be amended so that greenbacks shall be acceptable for bonds and customs; also, that no more 4 per cent. bonds be sold to maintain specie payments, and when the sales of the 4 per cents reach three millions, the secretary of the treasury be required to call in the 6 per cents, giving 30 days notice instead of 90. It is thought that making the duty on all grades of sugar below No. 13 uniform will remove the inducement for coloring. The ways and means committee therefore took no action towards the introduction of the polariscope or chemical tests.

The house committee on foreign affairs passed resolutions highly eulogistic of their late member, Mr. Schleicher, and hoping that the balance of salary that would have been due him this congress and the entire salary of the next congress be appropriated for the family of the deceased.

The president approved the act authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury to pay the claims of Tennessee for keeping United States military prisoners; also, the act to relieve the political disabilities of Manning W. Kimmel, late of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri.

The case of the United States against the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore involving the title to 2,100 arpents of land in Louisiana was decided by the United States supreme court to-day adversely to the latter. The cities claimed the land in controversy as legatees of one O'Donough, who held under a quasi grant from the Spanish government. This court holds that the mere permission to settle on land is not sufficient, in the absence of a formal and legally executed grant, to sustain the petitioners' claim, under the provisions of the private land act. (Act of 1890.) The decree of the lower court is, therefore, reversed with directions to dismiss the bill.

The house committee on appropriations discussed the question of incorporating in the army bill the new legislation proposed by Atkins Hewitt, which had been under consideration of the sub-committee and who report back favorably. Contrary to expectation the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was not considered, the attendance of the members of the committee to Mr. Schleicher's funeral rendering adjournment necessary.

A war department dispatch says that the troops have surrounded the Indians flying from Fort Robinson. They had a fight, and a number of troops are reported killed. It is ascertained that the Indians secreted arms and ammunition before they surrendered in the canon where they made the first stand after their escape. Thirty Indians are killed thus far. Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perce Indians, interpreter, and Yellow Wolf, chief of the same tribe arrived to-day. They will have an interview with the commissioner of Indian affairs to-morrow. Joseph wishes to speak for himself.

THURMAN TO TELLER.

Wherein the Colorado Owl's Attention is Called to Certain Facts.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Senator Thurman addressed the following letter to Senator Teller, chairman of the select committee of investigations:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, January 13.

DEAR SIR—Again complying with the request of your committee for information, I have the honor to send you installment No. 3, to-wit:

1. An official certified copy from the office of the secretary of the state of Florida of an affidavit of James H. Paine showing misconduct and violation of the law by federal officials at the late election in Duval county in that state.

2. A like certified copy of an affidavit of James M. Whitaker relating to the same subject and to the intimidation of democratic voters by armed republicans.

3. A like certified copy of an affidavit by S. C. Tucker, proving that at the late election at precinct No. 12, in Alachua county, the United States supervisor of election, N. P. Gouclic, insisted that the ballots as they were cast should be numbered to correspond with the number of each voter's name as it appeared on the registration list, and that in compliance with his demand a large part of the ballots were so numbered and the secrecy of the ballot thus effectually destroyed.

4. A like certified copy of an affidavit of Robert M. Witherspoon, county judge of Madison county in said state, showing his illegal arrest and detention by a United States commissioner and United States marshal in order to prevent the discharge of his duties as one of the board of canvassers of the late election in said county.

5. An affidavit of Edward S. Francis, a colored citizen of Duval county, Florida, and a member of the board of county commissioners, of said county, proving the intimidation practiced in that state to prevent the colored citizens from voting the democratic ticket.

6. An affidavit of James C. Williamson, a colored citizen of the same county, to the same effect.

7. A certificate of the sheriff and county judge of said county, and of the president of the city council of Jacksonville, and of the city clerk, and of the city marshal, attesting the good characters and standing of said Francis and Williamson.

8. An affidavit of John B. Marshall, of Madison county, Florida, showing misconduct on the part of United States deputy marshals and intimidation practiced by them at the late elections in said county.

I have a number of letters from the north and west making specific charges of intimidation and bribery that it may be proper that I should lay before your committee, but I withhold them until the wishes of the writers in this respect can be ascertained. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed) A. G. THURMAN.

FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER.

The Ice Blockade and a Rising of the Waters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—There was an alarm from the river at 2 o'clock yesterday evening, when the ice started, but it soon stopped until 4 p. m., when it again broke loose and has been running strongly ever since. A large number of empty and loaded coal barges were carried away during the night. The new steamer Guiding Star, which had taken refuge below Newport bridge, behind one of the piers, was torn loose and swept down by the ice. Passing under the Covington bridge, one of her chimneys was knocked overboard, and she lost the other at the Southern railroad bridge. She has gone down stream with the ice and nothing has been heard from her. Dispatches to the Gazette report the breaking up of the gorge on the Kanawha. The ice moved with tremendous force, and several steamers and wharf-boats harbored in the mouth of Elk river were thrust against Keystone bridge and knocked it down. The steamer Liberty No. 4 was so badly damaged that she sank. At Portsmouth the ice from above Huntington has been passing since five o'clock p. m.; steamer Eldorado has been left on shore at Portsmouth by a sudden fall in the river. She was not injured.

A Frankfort, Kentucky, dispatch reports eleven feet of water in the Kentucky river with the prospect of an ice break-up to-night, as a heavy rise is expected from above that point.

A Lawrenceburg, Indiana, dispatch says the gorge in Ohio, at Modoc, broke at nine o'clock to-night and the river is rising rapidly. The Guiding Star is new and one of the finest boats running from this port. She has made but one trip between this city and New Orleans. She is owned by Captain W. B. Miller, her commander. Eight loaded coal barges were swept away from Willow Run distillery harbor, West Covington. One was sunk at the Southern railroad bridge, the others passing on down the river. The steamer Guiding Star was safely landed at Riverside, five miles below the city, at 11.30. She suffered no material injury.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., reports that the river has risen 55 feet altogether. It is now falling three inches per hour. Seventeen coal barges and three ferry-boats have sunk. All of the cotton land is under water, and a large amount of property has been destroyed.

A Shooting Match.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Bogardus and Carver to-day agreed to shoot a match between the 1st of next September and the 31st of December, of 20,000 glass balls to be broken by each within six days. The person who finishes the 20,000 first is to be the winner. Stakes $10,000 a side.

A Penitent Sinner.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Sixty-three dollars, "conscience money," was received at the treasury yesterday from New Orleans, the anonymous sender saying he believed it was received by him erroneously.

The Walk Concluded.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Madame Anderson concluded her walk of 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours at 10:48 last night.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE MIDNIGHT BATTLE.

THE CHEYENNES LEAP FOR LIFE.

A Wild and Tragic Scene on the Plains—The Indians Pursued by Troops and a Savage Struggle for the Mastery—Forty of the Indians Killed—A Young Napoleon Bought to Bear.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., January 10.—At 10 o'clock last night this camp was thrown into the wildest disorder by the Cheyenne savages jumping through the windows of their prison-room. The first of the savages that came forth fired on the guard with fatal result. All of the redskins, having succeeded in gaining the outside, dashed in a body for the hills. They were closely followed by the main guard and about seventy armed men belonging to companies C and H, of the third cavalry, who, on hearing the firing, sprang from their beds, and, though the night was intensely cold and three inches of snow covered the prairie, rushed forward in a semi-nude state. Having got up with the guard, who were oly fifty yards behind the retreating savages, the entire command poured volley after volley into the renegades, with terribly fatal results, killing over twenty and wounding as many more before the savages succeeded in gaining the hills. At this point Major Vroom commanding companies A, E, F and L, of the third cavalry, who were camped at the old camp occupied by the 4th cavalry a year a go, on hearing the firing, suspected the cause, and his troopers were soon afteryards in the saddle and joined in the chase, galloping at full speed in the direction where the flashes of the carbines and the shouts of the troops were seen and heard among the hills. At 12:15 a. m. the work of carrying the dead and wounded from the snow was commenced. All the bucks found were dead, and about twenty squaws and pappooses were picked up and carried to the post. On an examination of the women and children by Surgeons Mosely and Pettis, several were found to have been dangerously wounded. Many had limbs badly frozen. Five of those shot died very soon after getting their wounds dressed, and as many more are expected to die before the sun rises. The troops succeeded in capturing several savages during the day. A detachment of soldiers came up to a party of six savages in a washout. They refused to come out, whereupon Private Everett, of company H, 3d cavalry, went to the mouth of the washout with the intention of assuring them that if they would come forth they would not be harmed. As soon as Everett got near the mouth of the washout he was shot in the abdomen by one of the savages, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. The savage who shot him was instantly dispatched to the happy hunting-grounds, being shot through the head by a companion of Everett. The remaining savages in the washout were pulled out and sent under guard to the post. The correspondent visited the place where the dead bodies were collected, awaiting burial, at noon to-day. The pile consisted of twenty bucks, eight squaws and two pappooses. Their grinning visages as they lay there on the snow in death's cold embrace, and nearly naked, presented a sight that beggars description. At this writing the troops are still in pursuit, and important news is expected soon. There were two soldiers killed, Private Smith of company A and Private Everett of company H, 3d cavalry. Three others were wounded, but not dangerously.

OMAHA, NEB., January 10.—A dispatch received by General Crook this morning states that there were thirty Cheyennes killed last night at the outbreak at Fort Robinson, and the fifty prisoners have been recaptured from among the fugitives. Captain Wessels, with five companies of cavalry, is in pursuit. There were nine hundred and fifty Cheyne prisoners confined in a frame building, from which all but thirty defiantly refused to be removed preparatory to departure for Indian territory. When they stampeded from the building last night they wounded four soldiers and killed one. They were armed with clubs, which they procured by tearing up the flooring, and also had got possession of a few revolvers.

The Latest Advices.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FT. ROBINSON, January 13.—The main body of the escaping Indians were found yesterday, and immediately surrounded, with the intention of getting them to surrender, which, however, the Indians stubbornly declined to do. The troops retained their position during the night and on Sunday afternoon a twelve pound Napoleon gun left for the scene of action. It is now authoritatively reported that the number of Indians killed is forty, the wounded number fifteen, and between forty and fifty have been recaptured. The following are the killed and wounded among the whites since the difficulty began. The killed are Privates Good and Smith, of company A, third cavalry; Private Everett, company H, third cavalry. The wounded are Corporal Palmer, company A, third cavalry, and Private Emery, company C, third cavalry. Both will recover. Red Bear, of Red Cloud's band, arrived Friday from Pine Ridge agency, and observing that his sister was wounded, bedewed tears and called her "bad squaw." A relative of Red Cloud was killed. There is trouble feared from the Spotted-tail and Red Clould Indians.

Fifty Cheyennes are still at large, having escaped from their stronghold among the Bluffs last night. Their trail was followed this morning northwest. An advance guard of troops were fired upon by a party of savages to-day, who were doubtless covering a retreat of the main band. Corporal Ore, company A, third cavalry, was killed. The other members of the guard seeing their leader falling dead from his horse shot through the heart, charged upon the Indians, who were concealed in a rifle pit near the top of a ridge. In the charge the guard killed one Indian and wounded another. The remaining Indians escaped through a heavy timber. At four this evening the troops had got up with the savages who surprised the troops and firing a volley into their midst wounded private Hunter of Co. C, third cavalry, in the shoulder. The savages were entrenched in the bed of a small river. The troops kept up a continuous fire in the direction where the savages were supposed to be until dark when the firing was discontinued until morning. Two more companies of the third cavalry, commanded by Major Vroom, left here this evening for the scene of hostilities, carrying two twelve pound Napoleon guns with them.

IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Attitude of the People—Military Movements.

LONDON, January 13.—General Stewart's force has marched through Candahar.

The Times' leading editorial says: "We have every reason to believe that Yakoob Khan has already been officially informed of the terms on which we are prepared to make peace. Doubtless these are such as he can honorably accept."

A depatch from Labore mentions stronger rumors that Yakoob Khan is quite disposed to make friendly arrangements.

A Calcutta dispatch says the troops of the Peshawur and Koorum columns are now settled in quarters which, unless unforeseen events occur, they are intended to occupy for the next two months. Generals Browne, and Mandes' divisions are echelonned in mutually supporting detachments extending from Jellalabad to Nowshera. This extension and distribution of forces, besides affording the requisite protection to the entire line of road, has the advantage of diminishing, as far as possible, the strain upon the commissariat department. Major Cavagnari has friendly letters from most of the Cabul and Ghilzai chiefs. An imposing durbar was held at Jellalabad on the first of January by General Sir Samuel Browne. Most of the local khans and influential men of the neighborhood attended. Major Cavagnari, addressing them, explained to the viceroy the Indians' proclamation. He commented on the fact and the events as manifesting the strength of the British government and the failure of the ameer's resistance, and repeated the assurance that we have no quarrel with the people of Afghanistan. The principal khan replied in language which may be taken for what it is worth, expressing contentment with the change of authority, and freely offering his services. The health of the troops at present is good, and they are settling themselves down comfortably in their different camps. With wet weather, however, there will certainly come more sickness, but not sufficient to make a serious inroad on the strength of the force. The most unhealthy positions are probably in Ali Musjid and Dakka. General Stewart's troops marched through Candahar on the 9th inst., and are encamped on the Ghuznee road. Supplies are being plentifully offered by the people, who show a friendly spirit. Along Stewart's line of march in fact the population has been quiet. There has been no molestation of baggage or attempt to interfere with the progress of the column.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Accidents, Fires, Casualties, Crimes, Foreign Notes and Domestic News.

—It seems certain that the Burnside army bill will receive vigorous opposition from prominent members of both houses of congress on the ground of its tendency to subordinate the war department, and even the president, to the general of the army and to establish a military aristocracy inconsistent with our institutions. A substitute bill has been prepared, the principle provisions of which are a reduction of the army by not filling vacancies rather than by summary dismissals or enforced retirements; the retired list, instead of its present restriction to four hundred, to be made as large as the necessities of the service require, and all officers to be retired as fast as incapacitated for active duty on reaching the age of sixty-two. The supply of officers from West Point is to be cut off. A bill was passed providing that members of the two classes graduating from the military academy shall, if they desire, receive fifty-seven dollars each upon the completion of his studies, and be permitted to return home, subject to a recall at the end of two years if their services are required. This bill places the army under the entire control of the secretary of war, subject only to the authority of the president as commander-in-chief. The interchange of the ability of the line and staff officers, a prominent feature of the Burnside bill, is not included in the substitute. This bill will probably be incorporated in the army appropriation bill, but if not, it will be introduced on its own merits.

—The secretary of the American iron and steel association, in his annual report, after giving statistics for last year, says that the old year, take it all in all, was a more active and more prosperous year for the American iron trade than either 1876 or 1877. There was an improvement in the demand for all iron and steal products, and prices, although not satisfactory, were well maintained except in the case of pig iron. This trade had a hard struggle. Many furnaces have been unprofitably run. The new year opens with a promise more active and more prosperous for the business of iron and steel manufacturers than the old year gave them. The business is in fewer hands, and the home competition can not be so desperate as it has been. Foreign competition for the present is not to be dreaded. Prices, it is hoped, are at last at the lowest point to which they can possibly fall, while an unmistakable and undeniable revival of general prosperity throughout the country gives every assurance of a continuance of increased demand for iron and steel, which characterized the old year.

—The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs that of 2,500 communists undergoing sentence 2,000 will be pardoned within three days. Leon Say, minister of finance, will announce at the opening of the chambers that the government is not at present in a position to convert the five per cent. rentes. Although extreme republicans on Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the ministerial programme, the motion adopted by the republican union to the bureaux of the chamber did not formally censure it. The correspondent considers it certain that the cabinet will obtain a majority in the chamber. It is rumored that McMahon declares it his intention of resigning if Dufaure, president of the counsel, resigns.

—The funeral of the late Congressman Hartridge took place in Savannah to-day. His remains were taken from the council chamber, where they had lain in state during the night, under the escort of the Chatham artillery, to Christ church where the burial services of the Episcopal church were read. The funeral cortege was escorted by the United States troops and the white and colored militia then proceeded to Laurel Grove cemetery, where the remains were interred. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city.

—It is thought that the mind of Thomas Graham, the accomplice of Hunter in the Armstrong murder, is impaired. When Hunter was hanged Graham was in a cell a few feet distant and heard all. Three hours after, when the physician entered the cell, Graham had the appearance of a maniac, and was incoherent in his talk.

—The Norwegian ship Storkers, which arrived in New York to-day from Hamburg, fell in, on the 28th ultimo, with the N. W. Magee (of Philadelphia) from Port Royal, S. C., for New York, dismasted and in a sinking condition. The Storkers took the captain and six men and brought them to this port.

—The library of Birmingham and Midland institute, at Birmingham, containing 80,000 volumes, was burned on Saturday. It contained the most complete Shakspearean collection in the world, numbering eight thousand volumes. Comparatively few books were saved.

—At eight to-night Madame Anderson's pulse stood at 72 and there was nothing to indicate that she would not complete her twenty-seven hundredth mile to-morrow night. At ten to-night she began her 2601st quarter.

—The Weardale iron and coal company, in England, discharged fifteen hundred men on Saturday because of the depression in trade. All the railway guards at Leeds have resumed work.

—A cable dispatch reports the total loss of the bark Gunhilda, of New Glasgow, with all on board on Bordeaux bar. She was on a voyage from Baltimore for Bordeaux loaded with grain.

—A serious fire last night destroyed a considerably portion of the business center of Burlington, Vt., and a number of private dwellings.

—A gale on the coasts of Galicia and Portugal caused great destruction. Seventy fishermen and others in a small craft are reported drowned.

—The Italian envoy in Rio Janero telegraphs that the yellow fever has reappeared, and several deaths have occurred.

—Commodore John Guest is dead.

The Catholic Fair.

The fair was well attended last night, and the interest seemed to be unabated. The ballots are being rapidly closed up and an effort will be made to close the exercises to-night.

At table No. 1, a silver set, a handsome carpet, a secretary, a marble mantel and other articles will be raffled to-night.

At Mrs. Myers' table a handsome gold watch, a basket of champagne, a dressing gown, etc., will be closed out to-night.

The previous ballot at this table, for the doll, having resulted in a tie, the balloting will be continued till nine o'clock this evening to decide the matter. Fortune will favor the brave.

All should attend the fair to-night.

Phrenology.

Last night the opera house was full from top to bottom. A large audience assembled to hear the free lecture on phrenology, advertised by Professor Fowler, who is so famed in this science. The lecture was interesting in its main features, and presented much that was new to most of the speaker's hearers. The examination of subjects and the announcement of their mental characteristics was very interesting. Professor Fowler will deliver another free lecture Thursday night on "Success and Failure." He will be at the Kimball house for several days to phrenologise the public. Walk up and see what you are good for.

Death of Walter Pegg.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 12.—Walter H. Pegg, telegraphic operator here, formerly of your city, was found dead in the streets this morning. After working all day Saturday he left the office and was not seen again until found in a ditch covered with sand from the rain. His remains will be forwarded to Atlanta to-morrow. G.

AS TO MR. HILL

AND THE MUCH-CONTESTED FEE.

A Reply to Senator Benjamin H. Hill's Recent Letter to the People of Georgia on the Late Investigation—A Commentary upon its Various Allegations Entered Into.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The letter of Senator Hill to the people of Georgia about the majority report upon the Northeastern railroad bond investigation, published in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, was very generally read but failed to create any very great interest. As far as I am able to learn, the letter, while written with Mr. Hill's customary ability, did not present any new view of the matter, and failed to make any impression upon the public mind. It evoked more dissent than approval. Its positions were contested by many upon the ground of conflict with the facts, as shown by the evidence taken by the committee. It was not regarded as by any means a dangerous attack upon the majority report of the legislative committee, nor as likely to have much weight. Its generalities about the impropriety and bad results of using public office for private gain were not considered as applicable to the case. The attempt to show an analogy between Tweed's robbery of millions of dollars from the city of New York, while a state senator and an official, and the fee of Murphy in this bond matter was esteemed as too preposterous and far-fetched for serious consideration. And some expressed indignation that Mr. Hill should be putting the state of Georgia in a false position by endeavoring to show in the state a parallel condition of corruption to that existing in New York during the period of the enormous peculations of the Tweed robbers upon a basis so trivial. I shall endeavor to succinctly state some of the points presented in refutation of the letter that the public may form a conclusion from both sides.

THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

While attacking the majority report, Mr. Hill has nothing to say against the minority report. The most curious difference between the two reports has never been alluded to. Both agree in vindicating Governor Colquitt, and in pronouncing the rumors against his integrity as slanderous. If anything the minority report is the strongest in its language on this point, stating that it "brands as a libel" the insinuation of wrong against the governor and characterizes the rumors as a "mass of calumny and slander." Both reports urge legislation to prevent any further practice before the governor for fees, but the majority report uses the phrase, "any person holding office by authority of the state," which the minority report does not contain, under which language a United States senator would be prevented as well as a clerk in any department from taking such a fee. It is supposed that the use of this phrase is one ground of Mr. Hill's objection to the majority report. The minority report states that Mr. Murphy was "not guilty of any illegal conduct or corrupt practices," while the minority report omits any commentary upon Mr. Murphy, though one of the two gentlemen signing the minority report is said to exonerate Mr. Murphy. As the minority report does not censure Mr. Murphy, which Mr. Hill desires done, that report which he favors cannot come up to the measure of his wishes.

MR. HILL AND MR. MURPHY ALIKE.

Mr. Hill's denunciations of corruption in Murphy recoil upon himself, for he tried to do what Murphy did. He is an officer of the state, while Murphy is only the clerk of an officer. Murphy contracted to work for the governor's indorsement, and so did Hill. Murphy did work and so did Hill. Murphy was to get a fee and so was Hill. Murphy got his fee. Hill did not, and here is the difference. Mr. Hill, in his own testimony, swears he went to the governor and urged him to indorse the bonds before any litigation was thought of and the litigation was the suggestion of the governor, so it is not true that Mr. Hill did not work for the indorsement before he conducted any litigation. Mr. Murphy contracted to get the views of certain legislators and got them. The two occupied the same position. Both contracted to do the same thing for a fee, and both were in the employ of the state. If it was a crime in Murphy, it was a greater crime in Hill, for Hill held a higher place. And if Mr. Hill's elaborate address makes Murphy criminal, it makes him criminal in a ten-fold degree. If Murphy was guilty of using a public office for private gain, so was Hill. Murphy, the clerk, had as much right to practice before the governor as Hill, the senator. Hill proposed to plead a decision of the courts and Murphy a statute. Wherein is the difference so far as right is concerned? Grant Mr. Hill's reasoning right and Murphy was less guilty than Hill. If there is anything in Mr. Hill's address, he has simply pilloried himself. If he has made a case of corruption against Murphy, he has framed an indictment for himself.

CHARGING CORRUPTION ON THE GOVERNOR.

A curious commentary upon Mr. Hill's address has been the criticism upon his conflicting statements about the governor's innocence. In his address there is a noticeable avoidance of any charge of corruption against the governor in strange contrast with the injurious insinuations of his Baltimore Gazette interview. In the address the whole complaint against the governor is that the governor failed to see that Murphy was corrupt because he used public office for private gain. The shifting position so often about the governor is suggestive. Stabbing the governor's character under the guise of devoted friendship is queer friendship, not desirable. He shows his love to the governor by attempting to blast his good name.

PATRIOTISM AND FEE.

The strongest criticism upon Mr Hill is that his declarations that his sole moving motive in the whole matter has been an unselfish desire to seek the public good and purify the public service. The testimony taken by the investigation committee throws a light on the subject that as it has the sanction of the oath, out-weighs Mr. Hill's assertions. The proof is conclusive that fee and nothing but fee was the inspiration of Senator Hill. In January, 1878, Mr. Hill wrote Governor Colquitt a short decisive letter that his failure to notify Mr. Hill beforehand of his intention to indorse the bonds turned him over to a law suit for his fees.

In page 25 of the committee's report, Mr. Morrill swears: "Mr. Hill told me if the mill would pay him $5,000 he would stop the whole thing—all the proceedings."

Page 44, Judge S. B. Hoyt swears: "Mr. Hill said that he believed that he would go to the governor and try to get the governor to make Mr. Murphy pay the money back to the rolling-mill, and he would get his fee; and he supposed if that was done he would be justified, as a public man, to give the governor the benefit of the doubt."

Page 57, J. C. Renfroe swears: "Morrill came into my office about the time the committee was appointed. He said to me he wanted to bring about a settlement of the whole affair, and it could be done if Mr. Murphy would divide his fee with Mr. Hill. I asked him if he had any proposition from Mr. Hill. He did not say, I said then: 'Get a proposition from Mr. Hill, and if you want to convey that to Mr. Murphy through me I will do so.' In the next conversation he said that if Mr. Murphy would divide his fee with Mr. Hill, the whole matter would be shut up. Question —Did he say that he spoke by authority? Answer—Well, he said: 'Well, I speak by authority.' The morning after Mr. Hill was examined, Morrill came into my office early that morning. He staid some time, and said: 'I am sorry you did not enter into that thing with me and make that settlement.' I told him I did not know how that could settle anything. He said: 'Well, if that had been done, Mr. Hill's test money would have been such as not to hurt anybody.' I asked him how he knew. He said: 'Well, I know. I know all about that.'"

The testimony of Mr. Morrill and Judge Hoyt was claimed to be mistaken by Mr. Hill, but the testimony of Mr. Renfroe was never denied. If this testimony was true, and it stands unimpeached, it shows that Mr. Hill was willing to condone the appalling crime of Murphy, if he could get his fee, and that so far from any sentiment of public duty governing him, Mr. Hill was thinking only of his fee and ready to give the benefit of doubts to the governor and even modify his testimony under oath. This sworn evidence makes a grave case against Mr. Hill, and puts his address in a light so farcical that it had been better for him if it had never been written. He may well feel aggrieved at the result of the investigation.

OTHER CURIOSITIES OF MR. HILL'S FEE.

There are other strange features of Mr. Hill's fee that should affect the public mind. Mr. Goodnow swore that his contract was to pay Mr. Hill $10,000, of which $5,000 was to come from the rolling-mill and $5,000 from the railroad. Mr. Hill swore that his fee was to be $7,000. The question is asked, did Mr. Hill knowingly lend himself to a plan to help somebody make $3,000 out of the railroad. Again, Mr. Hill swore that there was no contest over his fee. Yet, in answer to his suit in court a sworn plea was filed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But the most ludicrous feature of all this storm is Mr. Hill's solicitude about the democratic party. Mr. Murphy is a formidable personage, this clerk of the treasury, this humble employee of the treasurer's department, to have the whole integrity and unity of the legislature, the state of Georgia and the democratic party on his single small shoulders. This is indeed to dwarf infinite simally some very big things and make the destiny of grand interests rest on an utterly unconsequential pivot. The truth is that this view of the matter is so preposterous that it is a subject of surprise that Mr. Hill should have been betrayed into any such silly out-giving.

SOPHISTRIES.

The address is full of sophistries. Does Mr. Hill for a moment suppose that he has a keener sense of public wrong than the able gentlemen who made the majority report. He endeavors to make out because they said Mr. Murphy had violated no law, that they approve more than he does using public office for private gain. He endeavors to construe Governor Colquitt's refusal to do what he could not do, viz.: discharge Murphy from his place as an approval of crime.

Mr. Hill has done nothing more condemnable than in attempting to put Murphy and the governor in a false position by holding that Murphy was a clerk in the executive department, thus making out a confidential relation to the governor that did not exist, as if Murphy was a member of the governor's staff. The governor has no more control over, or connection with, the treasurer's clerk than Mr. Hill. The constitution draws a broad line between the executive and the treasury department. The treasury department is an independent department, and its clerk is not even an officer of the government, but the employee of the treasurer that he can discharge and replace at any moment.

IMMOLATED.

But in this matter Mr. Hill has given evidence of his unconquerable proclivity to occupy the attitude of a persecuted martyr for the public good. This much immolated servant, who is always being sacrificed, has, by some curious hocus-focus, reversed situations with the slandered governor and criminated Murphy, and gotten triumphantly again upon the congenial and chronic pedestal of persecution, to his own delight and the infinite dismay of the public will from this time forward are to be dulled with "explanations." This repeated saver of state, nation and party is once more saving things, but necessarily connected with it is that personal persecution so dear to his soul. IMPARTIAL.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The New Incumbents to Enter Upon Their Duties To-Day.

It is understood that the affairs of the sheriff's office have been promptly and skillfully put into admirable order and the duties of the position will be assumed this morning by the new sheriff-elect, Hon. W. A. Wilson, and his deputies. The oath of office will be duly administered to the new officials and the change will occur, we believe, with hardly a noticeable ripple upon the surface of the routine business. The records will be found in convenient and ship-shape.

THE NEW OFFICERS

are gentlemen of worth and experience, and have been chosen, after a heated contest, to administer the affairs of the shrievalty. The names of Wilson, Thomas, Anderson, Collier and Malone are a sufficient guarantee of the prompt, diligent and faithful labor that will be done at all times. Change is often hazardous, but in this instance the people appear to be content to make the trial, and those who have best known the new officials in their varied walks of life predict for them a career that will justify all expectations.

THE OLD OFFICERS

will lay down their burdens, those of them who retire, with the consciousness of duty well performed and well approved. Success in a political contest is not always the evidence of merit, or defeat the proof of disapproval. We venture nothing in saying that those who thus retire do so with the best reason to feel that the community they have served so long and well is sensible and grateful for their labors and efficiency. "May they live long and prosper."

It is not known as yet what changes, if any, will take place in the affairs of the office. The keepers at the jail are such practiced and excellent men in their positions that they will doubtless remain.

For the office of county physician Dr. E. S. Ray, an excellent practitioner and acceptable gentleman, is named and has good supporters. Should a change occur here it is believed Dr. Ray will succeed. As to this, however, all is yet conjecture.

GATE CITY GUARDS.

Meeting Last Night.

The Gate City Guards had a large and enthusiastic meeting at their armory last night to take action about their contemplated excursion to Europe during the coming summer. It was determined that unless forty men in ranks could go in addition to the officers, that the trip should be postponed, but it is probable that the requisite number can arrange to make the trip, as twenty-one had their names entered as "going," while thirty-three other members expressed their determination to go if possible to get away from business for the time necessary to make the trip. As it will take sixty days for the excursion, many of the members anticipate difficulty in being absent from business for that length of time, but the inducements are so great that it is extremely probable that the trip will be made. Another meeting will be held on next Tuesday. In the meantime preparation in exhibition drills will be commenced. As soon as it is determined how many shall go, circulars will be issued for the benefit of those who propose to accompany the guards in a voyage that promises to be one of the most instructive and enjoyable ever undertaken in this country.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

The Lecture of the Great Kentucky Editor, Mr. Watterson.

The lecture committee of the Young Men's library

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it has attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, neatest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 14, 1879.

THE New York Times frankly declares that the law directing the reissue of redeemed greenbacks is, like the silver law, a mere brutum fulmen. Mr. Beck is trying to find out whether this is to be so hereafter, and every member who thinks a law of congress is better than the will of the eastern bankers should sustain Mr. Beck.

THE greenback labor congressmen-elect are to meet in Washington on Washington's birthday to make preparations for controlling the next house and carrying the country in 1880. As far as heard from the convention will consist of six men, Mr. Lowe, of Alabama, being one of the six. Mr. Lowe does not propose to go into the caucus of either party, but to skirmish for all the marshalships and other fat things he can pick up for his friends and supporters.

WHILE the stalwarts of the north are weeping crocodile tears over the condition of the southern negro, that individual seems to be pretty well contented with his lot. In Georgia he votes the democratic ticket with great enthusiasm, and our information from the rural districts is that he is much more eager to enter into labor contracts this year than he has ever been. The farmers find no sort of difficulty in hiring hands, and the negroes find no difficulty in getting good homes and reasonable wages. Whatever of race prejudice there might have been has been swept away by the blacks themselves.

EVERY once in awhile the New York Times challenges our admiration. While of all republican organs it is most to be feared by the democracy, Mr. Foord, its editor, never allows his party affiliations to drive him into the gutters of partisanship. We are, therefore, not surprised to see the Times read Senator Edmunds a wholesome lesson upon his resolution in regard to the reconstruction amendments to the constitution. Our contemporary warns the Vermont agitator that the precedent of his resolution is pernicious; that, in effect, he is striving to drag the fundamental law of the land, which should be incontestably supreme, down to the level of a doubtful political question.

THE Chinese question is now fairly before congress, the house committee on education and labor having presented a report on the subject. Mr. Bell, of the ninth district, as a member of the committee, concurred in the report and the accompanying bill. The report proper consists principally of a discussion of the constitutional right of congress to enact such a law and a statement of the necessity for restrictive legislation. The constitutional question is discussed from the "higher law" standpoint, while the arguments in favor of restriction are those with which the reading public is already familiar. The bill itself proposes to restrict ship-masters from bringing more than fifteen Chinamen into the country on any one trip. The whole matter comes before congress too late probably for action.

THE Potter committee have decided to investigate the cipher telegrams. This is well. The whole subject should be laid bare, now that it is established that telegraphic communications are no longer inviolable. Having become common property, let the cipher dispatches be fully investigated. When the question was raised in the committee the republicans said they had originally been opposed to all investigation, and now must at least decline to vote upon this new proposition which, a few weeks since, they were declaring should be thoroughly exposed. The truth is they feel they have done all the harm that can be done through the ciphers, and know that an investigation of cipher telegrams will show the manner in which Morton's committee destroyed the dangerous dispatches sent and received by his friends, keeping the Tilden ciphers for some one to give to the Tribune. All the dispatches were handed over to Morton by Mr. Orton, the late president of the Western Union telegraph company, although he declined to furnish them to the house, giving the committee of that body a half-dozen trivial ones, which he said were all that could be found. There will be a good many strange things which occurred during the excitement of the presidential count brought to light by the forthcoming investigation.

JOHN SHERMAN'S disreputable transaction with the First national bank of New York is still a matter of comment in the newspapers. It seems that Mr. Thompson, the president of the bank, was in the way of Sherman's little scheme, and a little more than a year ago a plan was set on foot to oust him. Thompson became alarmed, and no doubt disgusted, sold his stock at a large advance and connected himself with the Chase national bank. Fahnestock bought the stock and has no doubt manipulated the government bonds so as to satisfy the ring of which John Sherman is either the leader or the tool. At any rate, Fahnestock's bank, on a capital of only six hundred thousand dollars, has made nearly a million of dollars in a few months. We move that sneaky John be investigated.

THE illness of Associate-Justice Hunt is anxiously watched in other states than Ohio. In Michigan there is a scheme to fill the probable vacancy with Senator Christiancy, so that Mr. Z. Chandler can regain his seat in the senate. In New York a number of decayed politicians are watching the case. The chances are, however, that Judge Hunt will not, although partially paralyzed, die to suit any of these aspirants. He cannot be retired because he has been on the bench only six instead of ten years, and is sixty-eight instead of seventy years old. Nor will congress pass a special act to suit his case. The national returning board will never again be reinforced by an out-and-out partisan. At present the court includes only one democrat, and the southern half of the union is unrepresented. This surely should not be, and no new man should be put in Judge Hunt's place who would increase the one-sided nature of the court.

A FEW days ago we gave editorial prominence to the decision of the United States supreme court upon the validity of certain notes of the bank of Tennessee, issued during the war. The court decided them valid, mainly for the reason that nowhere in the record was it shown that the notes were issued "in aid of the rebellion," and therefore embraced in the constitutional prohibition. The case is remanded to the supreme court of Tennessee, whence it will go back to the circuit court for a new trial. This new trial will open the door to proof of the notes having been issued "in aid of the rebellion," and it is said such proof can be indubitably made. Should this happen the state will probably be forever relieved from the necessity of redeeming this enormous amount of notes, now held by a ring and sought to be used as cash in payment of taxes.

The Condition of the Negro.

It is a great pity that some of the rabid republicans could not be induced to make a round of visits to the south in order that they might compare the condition of the negro in Georgia—where he has been living under a democratic administration for several years—with the condition of the negro in South Carolina, where he has been living under a democratic administration only a very short time. In Georgia, he is contented and conservative, leaning most kindly in the direction of democracy; in South Carolina he is restless, and, for the most part, vicious. In Georgia, he is industrious, economical and reasonably well off; in South Carolina, he is too indolent and careless to strive to overcome the streak of the vagabond that runs through him. In Georgia, he pays taxes upon property worth more than $5,000,000; it would astonish us if it could be shown that the negro in South Carolina pays taxes on one-fourth of that amount. In Georgia nearly every county has one or more school-houses for the negro, and while his education is progressing slowly, owing to the limited funds at the command of the state, it is progressing none the less surely.

Upon the whole, we think it will not be many months before the stalwarts will have the melancholy fact brought home to them in the most convincing manner that if they will let the southern negro alone, he will let them alone; and we are of the opinion that the march of events in the near future will convince them that it is best to leave the southern negro to his fate. When that time comes, all that the solid south asks is, that the stalwarts be estopped from making a raid upon negro suffrage.

Mr. Hill's Address.

The use of public office for private gain is beyond doubt a great and dangerous evil in this country. Mr. Hill is none too emphatic on this subject. He has not and cannot denounce it in too severe terms; and we hope to live long enough to see his views carried into practice—to see all branches of the government conducted according to the severer and better methods of the happier years of the republic. But we are somewhat puzzled by Mr. Hill's application of the general principle to the rolling-mill matter. We cannot see why it does not apply equally as well to a representative of the state as to a clerk of the state, the one being directly and the other indirectly a creature of the legislature, neither gaining office at the hands of the governor, nor being removable at his pleasure. Mr. Hill's contract with the rolling-mill company does, it is true, refer to legal proceedings, but Mr. Hill's own evidence shows that he was retained and appeared before the governor in the matter before legal proceedings were instituted in connection with the state's liability as to the Northeastern bonds. Mr. Hill is an eminent lawyer, and Mr. Murphy is a lawyer also; but in Mr. Hill's own words, "lawyers have no more right to use public office for private gain than other people." We therefore move an amendment to Mr. Hill's address so that it will include the honored representative as well as the humble clerk. Let it be hereafter understood that in this state the influential man has no greater scope of employment than "the man hired to do clerical work on an annual salary"—that "no future clerk or other officer" shall appear before a public officer in a matter in which the state is an interested party. If Mr. Hill will go this far, he will touch bed-rock, and do the state a great service; but if he stops short of this, he will leave the door open for acts that he now denounces as corrupt, and the state will not gain from this unfortunate controversy anything material or valuable.

A Test Case.

William and Mary college, of Virginia, was burned during the war by the federal army. Its rebuilding has long been urged on account of its distinguished alma mater, which included Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler, besides Chief Justice Marshall. The college was the oldest but one in the country, and the claim for reimbursement came before congress in 1870 indorsed by scholarly and cultivated gentlemen in almost every northern state, republicans as well as democrats. No war claim ever came up under more favorable circumstances; it had twice passed republican houses by large majorities; but it was nevertheless slaughtered last week in the democratic house by the decisive vote of 87 to 128. In vain did such republicans as Doctor Loring, of Boston, and Professor Monroe, of Ohio, urge its passage; in vain did Randolph Tucker show that by the law of nations educational institutes are free from destruction by armies; all in vain was the eloquent appeal of Mr. Goode, for the bill was doomed from the outset. It was used as a test case, and its fate indicates what is surely in store for all other war claims. They are to be remorselessly slaughtered, and that, too, by democrats. The democrats who voted against the Virginia bill were Messrs. Warner, of Connecticut; Ross, Cutler and Hardenbergh, of New Jersey; Patterson, of Colorado; Reelly, of Pennsylvania; Hamilton, of Indiana; Caldwell, of Tennesse; Jones, of New Hampshire; Springer, Morrison, Harrison, Sparks, Hartzell and Townsend, of Illinois, and McMahon, of Ohio. All the Georgia members who were present voted for the bill. The friends of the old college will doubtless try again in the forty-sixth congress, but it is more than probable that they will again fail, and that no other war claim will become law. We have only to add that the mourners over this new departure do not predominate in this part of the country.

John Sherman's Latest Trick.

A more unscrupulous wretch than John Sherman does not live—a fact which we have taken occasion to emphasize whenever the opportunity presented. We have already alluded to the plot by which he hoped to embarrass the Potter committee during their recent visit to New Orleans, and we have endeavored to show with what serene confidence he leans upon the palpitating bosom of Mrs. Jenks for support. He appears to have about him continually any number of stool-pigeons who are ready and anxious to perjure themselves at his bidding, but apart from this he is one of the shiftiest and shrewdest of those who have plunged headforemost into the political wickedness and knavery of our times. He caused decoy letters to be sent to the Potter committee from the west, and then, to crown his duplicity in this business, ordered Mrs. Jenks, who is probably in his pay, to drop forged letters in the streets of New Orleans, and finally to deposit one in a carpet store. The scheme was blunderingly conceived and awkwardly carried out, so that no one was deceived save Sherman and Agonies Jenks, who doubtless believed that the committee would bite at the bait thrown to them.

Foiled in this little game, Sherman and his tools straightway addressed themselves to the work of deceit and perjury in another and entirely different direction. The trick was developed last Friday, when sneaky John sent to the committee the affidavit of one St. Martin, who was sergeant-at-arms of the Stenger subcommittee, which was sent to New Orleans by the Potter committee last summer. In this affidavit, a synopsis of which appeared in our telegrams last Sunday, St. Martin said he was appointed through the influence of E. S. Weber, who also put him in communication with Gibson, Maddux and Carter, Mr. Tilden's "confidential agents." St. Martin swears that these alleged "agents" took him in charge, and informed him as to the nature of the work he would be called upon to perform. He was to discover pliant witnesses, and bring them to the aforesaid "agents," who would then proceed to coach them as to the nature of the evidence they were expected to give. St. Martin, according to his affidavit, carried out his part of the contract, and he furthermore affirms that he carried to Mr. Stenger, from these "agents," a list of questions to be asked. Sherman's tool then goes on to say that Weber was bribed by the "agents," and that Weber tried to bribe him to testify that he had seen the Sherman letter.

This affidavit, it must be remembered, was sent to the committee by John Sherman, and it bears his ear-marks in bold relief. Before he is through with it, the eminent political sneak will find it to be quite a thorn in his side. It will be established beyond question that the affidavit was procured from St. Martin by corrupt and illegitimate means; that he was bribed to make it by Morris Marks, collector of internal revenue at New Orleans; and that he was promised a place and position by the said Marks. Jake Cox, of Ohio, wanted the affidavit placed upon the record, but the committee wisely determined to return it to Sherman with the information that they would be glad to have some words with St. Martin himself. The republican members of the committee declined to take measures to substantiate the affidavit, but the democrats will not fail to prove its falsity; and thus will another and the most disreputable of Sneak Sherman's jobs come to naught.

The Color Line.

We print elsewhere from the Utica (N. Y.) Morning Herald a highly suggestive article on the color line in the south. Indeed, the suggestions of the article are much more important than its declarations. It strikes us as the opening wail of the protest which the northern implacable are sure to make against the inevitables gravitation of the negro vote to the democracy. The editor of the Herald, while he is a stalwart republican, is, in some respects, a philosopher. He knows that the obliteration of the color line will benefit the negro, but he cannot reconcile himself to the idea that the negro is himself to be the instrument of his own political salvation by joining hands with the democrats and voting for the best interests of his state and section. Our esteemed Utica contemporary is eminently correct when he intimates that citizenship was the best school for the negro. Some of us, fretted and worried by the continued oppressions of the republican majority, and looking through a political glass darkly, were violently opposed to negro suffrage. We could not see into the future; we could not be made to believe that citizenship would prove to be a profitable school for the negro. But all this is changed. We begin to perceive that the republicans builded better than they knew; we begin to realize the fact that, in conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro, they conferred an inestimable political boon upon the solid south. The editor of the Herald undoubtedly catches a vague glimpse of what is coming, and the vision slightly disturbs him. The reality would disturb him still more could he be present at a Georgia election. He would discover that the colored democrats out-Herod Herod in their democracy. He would learn, perhaps with a pang of regret, that the negro democrats are more enthusiastic and more persistent in their electioneering than the white democrats, and that they get up earlier and stay at the polls later than any other class of our fellow-citizens. In other words, to utilize the philosophy of the Utica editor, the school of citizenship has taught the colored man that his interests, both material and political, are identical with the interests of the whites. He has been taught in the school of citizenship that what benefits the whites benefits the blacks. He has learned that the policy which brings prosperity to one race brings it to the other. The Utica editor need have no fears about the color line, nor need he vex his philosophical soul about the payment of poll-tax. Practically, the color line does not exist in Georgia, and by so much is the negro benefited. He is not intimidated. He votes how he pleases and for whom he pleases. If he can be "cajoled" into voting the democratic ticket, well and good. No harm is done, and his conscience is clearer. We assure the editor of the Herald that the Georgia negroes are comfortable as to their politics and their possessions. They are reasonably well off, and many of them are dyed-in-the-wool democrats.

MCLIN still continues to be one of the "special cases." A bill was personally reported in the senate the other day to pay him for supposed services as chief justice of New Mexico for the period lying between his appointment by Hayes and his rejection by the senate. Thus Mr. Marble's Pariah will probably, in the end, reap at least a little pecuniary benefit for his action in conniving at the Florida frauds.

THE hard-money men now claim that Sherman, in resuming, has demonetized gold. John seems to be in a bad way all around.

REV. DE LA MATYR should hurry up his cakes. His circuit is getting cold. The greenback party is melting with the ice, and we shouldn't be surprised if the reverend gentleman, when he finally gets around, is compelled to address his arguments to a solid democracy.

LOGAN is in trouble with his senatorial aspirations. If he gets left, who will weep for Logan then?

THE Bainbridge Democrat predicts that there will be some big swindles developed in the wild lands business before the meeting of the legislature in July. Senator Russell is chairman, and the Democrat says he is after the land-sharks with a sharp stick which has a large bug on the end of it.

IT is gratifying to know that the recent extraordinary cold weather in Florida did not materially damage the orange groves.

THE stalwarts are at their row's end with the negro unless they can hatch out another freedmen's bureau with a full supply of rations and a new set of carpet-baggers with a new set of lies.

STILLSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington Post, prefers to get up Saturday night champagne soirees to getting out almanacs.

WE are glad to learn that all the members of the Hayes family, even down to the amiable Rogers, (who, it will be remembered, once slid unceremoniously down the bannister stair) wear home-made woolen socks. This is true and healthful economy.

WE have forgotten whether it was Sheridan that killed Schurz, or Schurz that killed Sheridan.

MR. BLAND says resumption may possibly last six months. Does Mr. Bland mean it will last six months in New York? That is the only place where there is any practical attempt at resumption; and even there they complain that resumption is only the demonetization of gold.

INSTEAD of trolloping around with Ulysses, of Ulster, Noyes ought to be here to face Judge Cocke, of Florida. The Potter committee are in session, and everything is ripe.

IT is a surprising thing that Grant's friends have never claimed that he is a native Irishman.

THE Freedman's bank begun in knavery and ended in knavery. Even the receivers turned out to be thieves, but they stole in accordance with law, and were protected by the courts.

THE democracy of Decatur county appears to have gone under at the recent county election. The independents and republicans carried the day.

WE still insist that John Cockerill, of the Baltimore Gazette, be sent to Berlin. He would not only finish the life of Goethe—in paragraphs—but he would finish several kegs of beer.

THE Hon. G. Wash. Childs, A. M., deserves so well of his own country that we cannot afford to allow him to go off on a spree to Germany.

IF Thurman is nominated for governor by the democrats of Ohio, the republicans propose to put Sneak Sherman on the track. This is natural. Only a political corruptionist can consolidate the republican party in Ohio, or anywhere else for the matter of that.

SWEETS to the sweet. The Teller committee hold their benzine sessions in the private office of J. Madison Wells. Jeems Redpath ought to be happy.

THERE was no bulldozing in Massachusetts worth talking about, but when the day of election came employers told their employees in the kindest manner imaginable that if they voted for Butler they need not return to work. This, according to the average New England idea, was not intimidation, but information. Culcha suggests many neat little distinctions that never occurred to the southern barbarians when they tried the same game with their laborers.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONKLING is to be re-elected senator from New York on the 21st inst.

WE are to have two Hills in the senate—Hill of Georgia and Hill of Colorado.

IT is about time for Mrs. Cobb to acknowledge the corn. She certainly got away with the old man.

MRS. HAYES is accused of wearing a Tom-and-Jerry dress. She is eminently right. Tom and Jerry fits best when worn outside.

GENERAL GRANT'S speech at Dublin i said to be the longest of his life. Why not? He was only Dublin on himself.

BEN. BUTLER was thrown from a sleigh the other day. Talbot also threw him while he was trying to slay.

THE speaker of the Delaware legislature is a physician—a sort of doctor of laws, so to speak.

TWENTY New Orleans fraudulent voters have been held on one thousand dollar bonds each.

IT is said Stanley Matthews will succeed Justice Hunt, when the latter retires, by law or death. We always knew Stanley would get justice some day.

BISHOP LYMAN, of North Carolina, who has been traveling in Europe for some time, has returned home. The usual geographical lecture is daily anticipated.

THE Colorado Utes now in Washington had an interview with the president. They are trying to sell him "a lodge in some vast wilderness."

A CAUCUS of leading democrats in Indianapolis has declared that Tilden ought to be the party candidate in 1880. This is the first lick at our Tom-Tom.

REPRESENTATIVE MCMAHON, of Ohio, is to take the place of the late Julian Hartridge on the Davenport investigation committee. How much further is it to the end of Ohio?

THE Rome Bulletin is soon to begin the publication of a series of portraits of prominent Georgians, with biographical sketches. These articles will be of excellent historical value.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT John C. Nicholls who should have succeeded the late Julian Hartridge after March 4th, was one of the prominent attendants at the latter's funeral, on Sunday, in Savannah.

IN GENERAL.

—MRS. Hayes is a Grant man, so to speak.

—"Old Hickory" Jackson was an Irishman.

—MR. Stewart's remains seem to rest just as easily where they are as where they were.

—The Edmunds electoral bill lies prone on the cooling-board.

—Mr. Bonner's stables are becoming widely known as the mausoleum of fast horses.

—Chipmunks' shins are discovered by the people of Oregon to be available for the manufacture of kid gloves.

—The case of General G. W. C. Lee for the recovery of the Arlington estate will begin at Alexandria, Va., on the 21st inst.

—There is not a solitary lawyer in the legislature of little Delaware. The speaker of the house is a physician.

—A Washington journal excites comment by printing the list of marriage licenses under the head of market reports.

—Sixty thousand persons petitioned the Swiss government for the restoration of the penalty of capital punishment.

—It is a poor week when the New York detectives can't secure from fifty to seventy-five "clews." Having secured them, the detectives sit down and take a rest.

—The Duke of Edinburg, who is about to be promoted to be a rear admiral, is an excellent practical seaman—in every sense the master of his ship.

—The officers of our navy are paid $2,644,277 every year, and the 7,500 men who constitute the working force get $2,300,000. There must certainly be either too much officer here, or too much pay.

—Carrie Cahill, who calls herself the champion woman banjo player, publishes a card in the New York Sun challenging any woman in America to pick a banjo with her for $25 or $100 a side.

—Dr. Strausberg, the great railway king, who owed at the time of his bankruptcy $18,500,000, has succeeded in making a settlement with his creditors by paying them three per cent.

—The shoes worn by Miss May Marshall in her tramp walking matches are on exhibition in a Washington store. To be perfectly happy the æsthetic proprietor now wants Madame Anderson's stockings.

—The list of aristocratic composers is likely to be shortly increased by the name of the earl of Dunmore, who has composed a four-act Italian opera, which he intends to submit to Mr. Mapleson.

—Mr. Schleicher was a man of very large physique, of pleasant and agreeable manner, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He leaves a wife and seven children, the youngest four years old.

—General Grant is said to be at present full of anecdote and conversation, except when somebody mentions a political topic. Then he freezes into silence. He used to be generally full of jig-water when he lived in Washington.

—The pate de foie gras business is estimated to give employment at Strasburg to some two hundred and fifty persons, and there are twenty-three firms in the trade whose annual sales net $300,000. Small quantities of antimony are said to be mixed with the food to swell the liver.

—There is no reason to credit the rumor that Queen Victoria proposes to abdicate and let the Prince of Wales take the crown. Victoria is only sixty, and is hale and hearty. The Guelphs are a long-lived race, and are as tenacious of power as they are of life. Her majesty will stick.

—Caleb Cushing is dead, but Lord Penzance is proving himself quite competent to worry Sir Alexander Cockburn. To his pamphlet of abusive criticism Lord Penzance has replied by a curt letter in the Times, beginning, "My dear chief-justice, I have not yet read your pamphlet, or any part of it, and do not intend to."

—The Congregationalist, pointing to the fact that a gentleman who had left large charitable benefactions was horrified to find that the bulk of which he had allotted to discharge such bequests had shrunk by a million, earnestly advocates that people should make haste to give while they've got the money.

—The Rev. Dr. James Dixon, who deflected by falling in love with a young lady of his flock and subsequently attempted suicide in Memphis, has gone home to New Albany, Ind., to "sober up." He is still quite shaken in mind, but his friends are endeavoring to get him in condition to enter the lecture field.

—Says a Mt. Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times, under date of January 2: "The frost-work on the summit was never more abundant or beautiful than it is now. Its masses of sparkling crystals, clothing rocks and buildings in deep and thick mantles of pure white, make a sight worth a journey up the mountain to see.

—Prince George Bibesco, one of the candidates for the throne of Bulgaria, has just arrived in Paris. His presence is said to be connected with the coming election. The prince is supposed to have a very good chance of success. His father was the first Hospodar elected in Roumania. His highness is married to the divorced wife of the General Prince de Beauffremont.

—An imperial golden wedding is a novelty in matrimonial experiences, and the whole world will rejoice that Kaiser Wilhelm escaped the death he came so near to from the assassin's bullet, and has lived long enough to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, which is now near at hand.

—Five wealthy New York capitalists have purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land at Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, including the celebrated hot springs at that place. They will erect at once a fine hotel and a number of cottages on the land. It is claimed that these springs are superior to the springs of Arkansas.

—A story is told indicative of the coolness and nerve of the Prince of Wales. He was in company with Dr. Lyon Playfair, watching a caldron of lead boiling at a white heat. The doctor told him that, from certain scientific reasons, he could put his hand into the seething metal with impunity. The prince, on this assurance, plunged his hand in and ladled out a portion of the molten metal.

—Sandringham, the Prince of Wales's pretty country house, is two miles from Wolferton, in Norfolk, through a number of young plantations in which the prince takes much interest. On the left, as you go there, you pass a picturesque building called "The Folly," where shooting parties lunch. The entrance to Sandringham is through the Norwich gates and a fine avenue of limes. The house is a model of comfort.

—A French millionaire, well-known in connection with M. de Lesseps and the Suez canal, lost at one of the swellest of the gambling clubs in Paris the other night 1,740,000 francs to an English sporting baronet. The millionaire, declaring, as is generally believed, that he was swindled, he was at once knocked down by the baronet, and the affair has been carried into the courts, where many interesting exposures are expected.

—The average French senator is considerably older than the average senator in the United States congress. Eleven of forty-two of the senators chosen Sunday are upwards of seventy years of age, and eleven others are upwards of sixty, while only six are reported under fifty years of age, and none under forty. There are several United States senators under forty years of age, and nearly, if not fully half of them, are under fifty.

—The thermometer at Bloomington, Illinois, during the recent severe weather, reached about as low a point as in any other section of the west, sometimes going down as low as 35 degrees below zero. A late dispatch from there says: "The cold is playing sad havoc with game. Quail are picked up by the bushel in the fields and rabbits are found with their ears entirely frozen off. Hundreds of fat hogs have been smothered by droves piling up for heat."

—Mr. John Wren, of Cleveland, Ohio, has just recovered from a 4,000-mile drunk. He went to London, England, some weeks ago to visit a son, got very drunk at a wine party and vanished. When next heard of it was at the depot in Cleveland, where he was found, under the influence of liquor, and armed with two big bottles of whisky. They took him to the hospital, where, after some days' delirium, he recovered his senses, abused his English friends for deserting him in a strange place, and asked for paper to write home to Cleveland for money with which to return to America. "My God! have I crossed the Atlantic ocean drunk!" he exclaimed, when at last they convinced him that he was in Ohio, not in England.

—Tennyson is writing a poem on the death of the princess Alice. A German correspondent writes to a London paper that she only offended the people of Hesse-Darmstadt by two things—her remarkable economy and her introduction of the English Sunday. The Sunday representations of the opera were sacrificed in Darmstadt, to the great vexation not only of the citizens, but also of thousands of Frankforters who used weekly to arrive in the city for the sake of the excellent opera, by the Sunday afternoon train. In spite of her noble beneficence she rigidly abstained from expending any of her English-paid annual revenue upon the Germans among whom she lived. It was regularly placed in the London bank.

—The death of the king of Hanover has raised a difficult point in peerage precedence—the position of his son and successor, Prince Ernest Augustus Edward, the present duke. Has his royal highness inherited a dukedom which, having been conferred on a prince of blood royal, or is his dukedom to follow the date of its recreation? If the first question be answered affirmatively, the dukedom of Cumberland will retain its place next to the dukedom of Cambridge, but if the reply be negative, it will be ranked next after Northumberland. There can be no doubt that the present duke of Cumberland is of the royal family. In point of fact, he would, if Victoria had not been married, or if her majesty had no child, be at this moment heir presumptive to the throne.

Poll-Tax and Color Line.

Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

That new provision of the Georgia constitution, requiring the payment of taxes before an elector can vote, was undoubtedly framed with a view to the exclusion of the colored vote. But it has just the opposite effect, as was shown in the local elections in Georgia, Wednesday. Hardly fifty per cent. of the electors had paid their taxes, and many of the white property holders were not in condition to pay them. The negroes were chiefly holders only for a poll-tax; and the respective candidates stood ready to pay this for them in consideration of their votes.

Under the laws of New York, this would be bribery, punishable with fine and imprisonment. It is bribery in Georgia, whether the laws so regard it or not. It furnishes another illustration of the peculiar conditions which surround the suffrage in the south. The whites are perfectly willing the blacks should vote, if they will only vote as they want them to. It appears that they are ever willing to pay them for voting. It is this state of things which leads those who look at the southern question with more of philosophy than partisanship, to insist that there will no longer be any difficulty about the negroes securing their political rights, when the color line in politics is obliterated. They have looked with less apprehension upon the decay of the republican party south because they have seen that decay would but hasten the disappearance of the color line, as a political division, and thus in the end redound to the colored race. In Georgia, more than in any other southern state, this result begins to make itself manifest. There the republican party has been little else than a shadow for several years in its place, dependent or rival democratic organizations have sprung up; and between these, the negro invariably holds the balance of power. To cajole him, rather than to intimidate, thenceforth becomes the part of the local politicians. So important has he become that even his poll tax must be paid for him. Here is a solution of the southern problem, so-called. It is a trying one in many respects; but it is perhaps the only solution which time will bring.

There is another aspect of this Georgia incident which illustrates the perplexities of the situation. It does not appear that the colored electors showed any reluctance to vote for the candidates who volunteered to pay their poll tax. Here is a state of things which implies an ignorant if not a debauched elector. The negro's lack of preparation for the intelligent exercise of the suffrage was admitted by the framers of the reconstruction policy, who insisted on the other hand that they could not be given a better school. We have got to overcome that this argument was fallacious; and yet to the ignorance of the newly enfranchised, which was thus discounted in advance, must undoubtedly be attributed many of the difficulties which have attended the enforcement of the constitutional amendment in the southern states. We know that in the north the most unscrupulous advantage is constantly taken of the ignorance of the voters. There has been every reason why this should be doubly so in the south. Violence has been constantly used to coerce the black man into the democratic way of thinking. When there are two ways of democratic thinking, bribery takes its place; and as we had occasion to point out, after the South Carolina election, bribery, and even ballot-box stuffing, is an advance over kuklux raids and the midnight murder.

These are some of the points which we expect the investigation of the Teller committee will bring more clearly before the northern people. The south is yet a great way off from the ideal political state. It will never reach that state while the color-line remains to perplex and irritate, as the nativity line once perplexed and irritated in the north. Nor will it ever reach that state until the diffusion of education, both political, moral and mental, becomes more general among the freedmen. Both of these are achievements which only time can accomplish; and before they are fully attained new political parties will have taken the place of those which now exist and are still divided by differences growing out of the war, and new issues will have driven into oblivion those which now periodically agitate the country.

Stuff.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.)

With the experience that we have had, we do not look with confidence to the utility of any further sentimental longings for sectional reconciliation. "The south" must learn first and thoroughly that it is the minority section; that there is equality of states, but not of sections; that all claims based upon the theory that "the south" is one-half of the national whole are unsound; that, if the south asserts itself as a unit through disregard of the constitutional compact, it must be overcome by the north as a unit; that the southern cloud of sectionalism must be dispersed by conclusive proof of its unprofitableness to the southern people; while the deprivation of the southern blacks of the free right of suffrage, in violation of the treaty of peace between the United States and the southern confederacy, (we mean the amendments of the constitution following the war) can only be answered by the defeat of the next presidential election of the party that has realized power through the use of the shot-gun and the stuffed ballot-box in securing a democratic congress.

De La Matyr and His Mission.

Augusta Chronicle.

He had better have remained at home. No movement so endangers the success of the democratic party in the south as sectional and national movement, and its agitation will do more to make Grant or some other republican president than anything else. The southern people need no enlightening in this matter, but the northern demagogues and legislators desire no such apostle of discord. The fact of Mr. De La Matyr having left the ministry for politics temporarily will injure instead of help matters. Rise up, Methodists and other religious denominations in this section. Political preachers are not popular here, and it is an insult to southern Methodism to suppose that it can be led by the nose by such crusader. The members of that exemplary church would, upon a question of politics, prefer a professed politician's address to the harangue of a minister out of business. Mr. De La Matyr is engaged in a wild adventure. He goes out to shear. He will go back shorn.

A Good Paying Business.

Cincinnati Times.

O'Leary goes back to Chicago $12,000 richer than he was before he began his walk. There are not many men who made $12,000 last week. It is equal to the entire Talmadian salary for a year. It is as much as the ablest of the able editors of New York get, and about a quarter of a year's salary for the president. Not a novelist of the year has pocketed as much. Not more than a dozen books have been written during the year which will even bring in to their authors an equal sum. There is not a governor in the land that receives as much. We again direct the attention of our young men who desire to get into a good paying business to the advantages offered by adopting the profession of pedestrianism. It pays better than preaching, governing, editing, writing or base-ball.

For Governor Colquitt First, Last and Always.

The Madison Madisonian.

We hope now that since the glove has been thrown down by Mr. Hill and his subalterns, that Governor Colquitt and friends will take it up and plant the governor two years hence in the United States senate. We are surprised to see Mr. Hill pursue what seems to be a suicidal course. The governor has not abused him or agonized him, but he has certainly under a garb of expressed friendship done his best to injure the governor. He is sowing to the wind, and will reap a whirlwind of political disaster. He should remember how hard was the struggle to become United States senator and how much by the same. In this fight we are for Governor Colquitt first, last and all the time, and we believe that the people are with us.

Solid in More Ways than One.

Washington Post.

Both political parties are confidently relying on "a solid south" in 1880, but this solidity will be manifested under widely different aspects. In the republican nominating convention the south is expected to be solid for Grant, and when it has thus served him, it is not expected to do anything more. Not an electoral vote is expected from that solid southern column. The democrats, on the other hand, look for the united electoral vote of the solid south for their presidential ticket. We suspect the contemplation of a solid south, from the standpoint of a Grant republican, is not alto-

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Southern Express Company's

— SALE OF —

Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.

W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

gether inspiring. It will make a fine parade in convention, but will show lamentable inefficiency in action.

What Monometalism Means.

St. Louis Republican.

England is going through the same bitter experience of and learning the same hard lesson we had in 1873, and its people are beginning to see that the only way out of their troubles, so long as they adhere to the single gold money standard, is lower wages. If we don't coin silver faster than two millions a month, we shall have another fatal set at the lesser in ourselves, for much as we flatter ourselves with the idea that we have got down to hard pan at last, there is a deeper depth than that we have reached with a steadily advancing gold measure. Monometalism means a further decline in prices, and we are practically monometalists in despite of the Bland bill.

In the Future.

Conyers Examiner.

It is stated that Governor Colquitt says he will not be a candidate for re-election. We do not claim to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but if there is anything in the signs of the times, General Lucius J. Gartrell stands a capital chance of being our next governor. The general has rendered many patriotic services to his native state, and Georgia would honor herself in honoring so able and distinguished a citizen. As regards Governor Colquitt, his services need not be lost to the state. In the United States senate as the successor of Ben. Hill, his ability, chivalry and purity of character would give him a place by the side of our gallant Gordon.

General

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mr. W. D. Tinsley, of Macon, is dead.

—The tax collector of Heard county was robbed of $140 during the holidays.

—Albany, has a eucalyptus tree three years old and fifteen feet high.

—The millers of North Georgia are busy making improvements and adding to the capacity of their works.

—North Georgia continues to make headway in material and substantial improvements.

—Nine bales of cotton upon the platform of the railroad depot at Conyers were destroyed by fire recently.

—Dr. John W. Wright, of Greene county, killed a hog recently that weighed 664 pounds net.

—It is feared that a large area of the oat crop has been injured by the recent severe cold.

—Darien complains that she wants a railroad worse than any town in the universe.

—A young white girl was seen on the streets of Americus the other day in a beastly state of intoxication.

—The Franklin Register advertises the fact that its foreman, Mr. John P. Park, has strayed off.

—A little daughter of Dr. Snow, of Albany, was badly burned recently. Her clothing ignited while she was warming at the fire.

—Mr. Thomas Smythe Wayne, an old and well-known citizen of Savannah, is dead. He once represented Chatham county in the legislature.

—The stables and barn of Mr. Kennedy Barrett, near Pugalo, were burned by an incendiary recently. Four horses and 1,500 bushels of corn were consumed.

—Mr. John Blair, whose misfortune in losing the press and type of his paper, the Gainesville North Georgian, we have already noted was in the city yesterday.

—At the beginning of the recent cold spell, many people thought it would be disaster in a day or two, but the weather thawed out.

—South Georgia doesn't like the beautiful snow to any great extent. This is the expression of many worthy men in higher latitudes.

—Colonel E. W. Beck, of Griffin, during the recent cold spell, built an ice-house and filled it with ices by cut from this fish-pond. He has stored about ten thousand pounds.

—The Madison Home Journal has changed its name to the Madisonian, and appears under a new and attractive head. The Madisonian is one of the best and sprightliest of our weekly exchanges.

—The dwelling-house and the smoke-house of Mr. G. W. Patton, of Oglethorpe county, were burned recently. The meat of ten hogs was in the smoke-house, and was an entire loss.

—The stalwarts will probably gnash their teeth when they hear that the colored companies of Savannah requested to be allowed to take part in the obsequies of the lamented Hartridge. The organs will probably letter themselves that there is nothing significant in the fact; but, as to this, they will find out later in the season.

—The Bainbridge Democrat says that Mr. D. A. Campbell made, last year, with one mule, eighteen bales of cotton, three hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn, two hundred bushels of potatoes, one hundred bushels of oats, five barrels of syrup and sugar, and ground peas to fatten ten head of hogs. He killed fifteen head of hogs in all.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says that there once resided in that county a lady who, at the age of sixteen years, from some cause or other, lopped the use of her tongue, and until just before her death, twenty years after, she was never heard to utter a word. As her last hours were drawing near, she sent for some friends and dictated her will in a manner that proved her sound in mind and fluent in language. She spoke of many things that occurred in the country during the apparent dumbness, but gave no reason for her strange conduct. An attempt was afterwards made to break her will on the ground of insanity, but it failed.

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coltsens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, who was troubled with asthma, informs him that he received more benefit from the use of Coltsens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the strong remedies he has tried. Please take a bad cold or cough remember that Coltsens' Compound Honey of Tar will surely relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents per bottle.

411 mar2 dcowly cwcwly

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Consumption. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Bronchitis and other fatal diseases may be thrown off by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. Thousands of those dreaded diseases yet it is much better to have it at hand where your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are coughing do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.

318 nov22 dcowly cwcwcow

A CARD.

To my Friends and Patrons in Atlanta and Vicinity, and adjoining States.

As my business is rapidly increasing in this and adjoining States, and my facilities not sufficient to give that attention to the same that is pressing upon me, I have associated with me A. C. Bruce, Architect, of Knoxville, Tenn., who, with a practical experience of over sixteen years in the profession, has exhibited fine taste and skill, and which is fully attested in the many elegant buildings, both public and private, that he has designed and had executed under his personal supervision in Tennessee, Georgia, and elsewhere.

Therefore, solicit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed upon me by the new firm of Parkins & Bruce, Architects, Atlanta, Ga.

It will be our pleasure and aim to give entire satisfaction to all work entrusted to our hands.

Respectfully,

W. H. PARKINS,
Architect.

January 1, 1879.
jan26 dlw

OLD OR NEW BLINDS FITTED WITH

Dearborn's Blind Awning Fixtures.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for descriptive circulars to the manufacturers.

THE STON BLOWER COMPANY.

Boston, Mass.

Samuel G. B. Cook & Co., Southern Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

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To the Puclic.

MRS. W. H. TURNER AND MRS. AGNES TURNER beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have resumed business under the style and name of

TURNER & CO.,

AT No. 70 WHITEHALL STREET,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Fancy Goods, Notions, Embroidery

and Materials; full stock of HAIR GOODS, latest styles of which they manufacture. Also,

HAIR JEWELRY

of all designs. Call and see the elegant specimens the ladies will please call and examine their new goods, which they are receiving daily.

129 jan5 dlt

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S

Liver Remedy

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not blister or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use **Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier**, a pleasant **Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.** And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its sale becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. **A GENTS WANTED**

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

205 aug17 dcod & wcowly am col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Exposure. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

86 feb6 d&wly

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a **FAIR TRIAL.**

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Bankrupt Sale.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURT-HOUSE door, in the city of Atlanta, on the 21st day of January, 1879, at public outcry, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, to-wit: Lot on Main street, in the town of Whitesburg, Carroll county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less, improved, adjoining property of James Atkinson and others.

Also, a lot on same street, in same place, fronting the depot, it being twenty feet, front on said street, and running back fifty feet, more or less; small house on the same.

Also, 100 acres of land-lot No. 150, in 2 district of Henry county, adjoining lands of James Sanders and Seth T. Parker. Sold as the property of Mark W. Johnson, bankrupt, free from incumbrances, for cash.

R. F. ABBOTT,
Assignee of Mark W. Johnson, bankrupt.

601 dec29 law3w

Now is the Time

TO PREPARE YOUR COMPOST.

The Charleston Acid Phosphate

IS A HIGH GRADE SUPERPHOSPHATE for composting with Cotton Seed and Stable Manure.

DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.

We refer to many the thousand farmers who have used it.

It is the Cheapest to Buy the Best.

For Circulars giving instructions for Composting, Analyses, Prices, etc., apply to

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO., General Agents.

No. 17 Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

227 dec11 d1m tues thur sat 4wkyim

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

814 mar23 tf oct29

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AUTHORIZE MY wife, Mrs. Louisiana Aderhold, to become a Free Dealer after this date, and notify the public accordingly, and I am authorized to act as her agent. Fulton county, Ga.

A. G. ADERHOLD

526 dec24 law4w

LOTTERIES.

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
1 9 Prizes	100 each	10,000
30 Prizes	50 each	15,000
50 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each,	" " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each,	" " "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec3&10 d weds&fris jan d tues. thurs & sat8 w jan7.14.21.28

The World's Standard.

FAIRBANKS'

Seven Medals.

FAIRBANKS & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURERS, received at the Paris Exhibition SEVEN MEDALS.

Their weighing-machines received TWICE AS MANY GOLD MEDALS as any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS OF ALL KINDS than any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS THAN WERE EVER AWARDED any other Exhibitor at any World's Fair.

Gold Medal at a HIGHER RATING than any other Scales.

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PRECISION IN SCALES

And was The Only Scale which was placed in the Palace of Industry at the Distribution of Awards, as a Trophy of American Skill and Mechanism.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

11 dec1...d&tawim...tues wed fri

PERRY TRADE MARK & Co's

STEEL PENS

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally. TWENTY-TWO assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.,

138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d&m tues

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y

390 nov21 dly thur sat tues

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the usual hours of sale, at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed: this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
Commissioners.

522 dec24-tue fri&1awtilld

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary, will be sold before the Court-house door of Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, the following described property belonging to the estate of Andrew Jackson, colored, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

Lot number 45, in the city of Atlanta, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Bucey's alley fifty [50] feet and extending back 125 feet, and known as the Lawson White lot, and bounded on the west by Bucey's alley; on the north by John Bishop's lot, and on the east and south by lot owned by Jas. A. Ball, on which is situated a small one-story frame house.

Also, lot No. 40, same district and county, and bounded on the west side by Bucey's alley in said city, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on which is situated a two [2] story frame dwelling.

All to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

J. B. GOODWIN,
Administrator.

131 jan8 dlawtd tues

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. B. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.

THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

83 nov3dsm

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. E. A. Holliday, 23½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented.

ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. R. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 d1f

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 256 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.

B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.

000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS.....PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the Traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.

B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 d1yr

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

To accommodate the growing demand in the South for these celebrated Organs,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. Do not decide what Organ to buy before calling on the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Do not fail, when sending for Catalogues, to send first to the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞Active Agents wanted in every County in the South.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1878. 8 jan2 d2w

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become tarnished, get blurred, and retain perfect brilliancy for lifetime use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision.

Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 483 dec22 3m

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&wly

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july20 d6m ATLANTA GA.

Cut this out and Paste it in Plain View

ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND JOB PRINTING.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE ORDERS for Engraving of Buildings, Cards, Letter and Billheads, Monograms, Autographs, Labels, Envelope Cuts, Newspaper Heads, Advertising Cuts, etc., which will be done promptly, cheaply, and in first-class style. Parties wishing anything done will find it a great aid to bring or send a print as nearly as possible similar to that desired. When price and style are agreed on, half cash must be paid in advance. Stereotyping of Cuts done on short notice. Parties having Wood Engravings or Cuts in metal that they desire duplicated can be accommodated on short notice. Printers and Business Houses of all classes will do well to keep this fact in mind. Job Printing executed, as usual, in the best style on short notice, and at live and let live prices. T. S. REYNOLDS,

over 20 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

193 dec10 tues-4smn 1m

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,

jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

--1879--

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JANUARY 15TH and continues 22 weeks. Military system adopted. Charges for board, including washing and fuel and tuition, $150 in advance.

Each boy will furnish 1 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets and 1 pair cases.

Uniform of Cadet gray.

For particulars, address

45 jan5 d2w CHAS. M. NEEL.

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents,

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.

☞SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.☜

Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 148 jan9 d3m 2d pg

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles. Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,

346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Type for Sale.

100 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, 100 pounds Brevier, Small Font of Pica.

Has been in use but a short time.

oct29 dtf CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY, 1879.—Will be sold before the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Peachtree Creek, being the southeast corner of A. J. Collier and W. F. Herring, on lot No. 110 in the 17th district of said county; thence from said road north sixty nine degrees, forty-eight minutes, west 750 feet; thence north eleven degrees, forty-five minutes and two seconds, 566 feet to a spring branch; thence north nineteen degrees and thirty minutes west along said branch 1,025 feet to line of land lots Nos. 110 and 111; thence west along the line of said lots 195 feet to the corner of land lots 110, 111, 145 and 146; thence north along the line of land lots 111 and 145, 1,250 feet to Peachtree Creek; thence along the meanderings of said creek 970 feet to the dividing line between Wesley Collier and W. F. Herring; thence along said line 1,388 feet to Peachtree road; thence along said road to the beginning corner; being all that part of the W. F. Herring tract on the west side of Peachtree road, containing eighty acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and various other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a material and builders' lien fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cook & Stewart vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting 100 feet on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, and running back to the right of way of the Western & Atlantic R. R, adjoining the property of Sowers and Scofield, and known as Nos. 492 and 494 on said Marietta street, and used by defendants for office purposes. Levied on as the property of the Scofield Rolling Mill Company by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa. issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Atlanta National Bank vs. the Scofield Rolling Mill Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place a lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, it being the northwest corner of said lot and being north of Levi Robinson's and Mimms's, with the original line to an agreed line; said tract containing 33 5-100 acres, being the lot on which Michael Kreis did reside at date of levy. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Anthony Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, sixteen acres, more or less, of land adjoining the northwest quarter of land lot No. 87 on the north, known as White's slaughter pen lot, being part of subdivision of land lot 86, and described as blocks 17 and 18; said subdivision with a slip 179 20-100 feet wide, running south and north full length of said blocks on the west side, adjoining lands of John A. Doane and P. Gardner on the east; W. P. Inman on the south and west, and W. Peters's estate on the west. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of A. Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

A. M. PERKERSON
Sheriff.

114 jan7 dlawtw

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a. m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making conn

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d; in New York at 9 5-16c; in Atlanta at 8¼@8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, warmer southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 13, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.15	41	82	W.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.15	45	84	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.19	54	79	S.	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.17	62	83	N.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.15	50	93	E.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.14	49	93	E.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.03	42	77	S. E.	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.22	47	81	Calm.	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.24	45	100	S. W.	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.23	49	95	W.	.00	Foggy.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.21	37	90	N. W.	Foggy.
11 a. m.	30.18	40	91	N. W.	Foggy.
2 p. m.	30.11	48	62	N. W.	Smoky.
4 p. m.	30.09	50	58	N. W.	Smoky.
9 p. m.	30.12	42	83	W.	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.139 | Maximum ther.....52
Mean daily ther.....42.2 | Minimum ther.....37
Mean daily humid.....78.3 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALE,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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HENRY SELTZER'S.
86 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—January 15th. Free Lecture by Prof. O. S. Fowler.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Louisiana State Lottery—M. A. Dauphin.
Brokers—Powers & Egleston.
Unclaimed freight sale—Southern Express Co.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 14, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The railroads are doing a fine passenger business.

—The auction stores are at work night and day.

—A dancing school is soon to be opened in this city.

—Plenty of mud holes in all of the streets that need attention at once.

—Some of the sewers need flushing badly.

—West Peters street is said to be in a very bad condition.

—A good many strangers were in the city Sunday.

—The Atlanta Cadets think of reorganizing.

—Hack hire is cheaper in Atlanta than in any other city in Georgia.

—Mrs. Chanfrau will be here next Tuesday night.

—Ethereal balmuess—but we may scare it away by addressing it.

—The effort to agitate the opposition to the shools will probably be a dead failure.

—Peachtree street claims to have a majority of brunettes.

—Paul Bleckley is coming with Frank Bangs.

—Railroad men get their share of the bad weather.

—The opera house has no attractions this week. The dark scenes are billed for every night.

—Are you going to take in the candy pulling Thursday night?

—Mrs. Chanfrau is said to be coming this way.

—Visitors from Marietta are in the city almost daily.

—Broad street bridge needs some repairing.

—Yesterday a train of fifteen car loads of live stock arrived in Atlanta.

—It appears that we are not to have any spring races at Oglethorpe park.

—Quite a number of railroad officials are registered at the Kimball.

—A good many Atlanta merchants are opposed to their employees belonging to the military.

—A lively runaway occurred on Whitehall street yesterday. Nobody hurt and no damage done worthy of mention.

—Everybody has a cold, and they all claim to have the worst attack in the market.

—The new city council will take measures to beautify the city hall park the coming summer.

—Major J. H. Morgan is preparing another elegant Florida excursion, to leave the city on the 28th.

—Atlanta can at any time rally together a score of would-be newspaper men who know all about the business.

—The Adah Richmond opera bouffe company left for Montgomery, Ala., Sunday after playing a fine engagement here.

—Mr. Morgan, the tenor singer of the Richmond party, carries off the hearts of several of the young ladies of Atlanta.

—A good many of the ladies, who are "too sweet to live," will probably die pulling candy Thursday night next.

—The Savannah races open the coming week. Several gentlemen from the city are going down to attend them.

—Horseback riding with the ladies is reviving. Yesterday we saw several out engaging in this fine out-door exercise.

—The country around Atlanta is filled with game. We see plenty of it being brought to the city daily by resident sportsmen.

—Frank C. Bangs, the famous Shaksperean actor is billed for DeGive's opera-house, 23d, 24th and 25th. He will open in Julius Cæsar, supported by a fine cast.

—The West Point train coming in Sunday afternoon knocked a cow from the track just beyond Pe ers street crossing, and injured her so that she had to be killed.

—We learn that the Atlanta amateur minstrels think of reorganizing. It will not do for this company to be numbered with the things of the past.

—Some of the boys got terribly "mashed" on several of the lady members of the Adah Richmond opera company, but as yet none of them have attempted suicide.

—One of the steps leading to the back entrance of the opera-house needs repairing. A lady fell down a few evenings since from this cause, and injured herself quite painfully.

—Friday week, just before dark as the passenger train on the state road was three miles this side of Chattanooga, it ran into a wagon crossing the railroad, killed two mules, broke a man's leg and injured the negro driver so that he died the next day.

QUAIL ON TOAST is one of the Kimball house delicacies.

THE music by the Italian string band, in the lobby of the Kimball house every evening, is excellent.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION

UPON THE GARRARD BONDS.

Mr. Andrew Clark, Collector of Internal Revenue, Says that Banks Issuing the Bonds Will Not be Subject to the Ten Per Cent. Tax—Some Further News.

It will be remembered a day or two since Major Campbell Wallace, in discussing the Garrard bonds, expressed the opinion that every bank paying them out would be liable to pay a tax of ten per cent. every time they paid them out.

On yesterday Mr. Andrew Clark, the collector of revenue at this point, under whose attention these bonds would come if they were so liable, said to us that he was very clear that the issue was constitutional, and was certain that it was not liable to the ten per cent. tax. Mr. Clark is a studious and careful officer, and one who never speaks until he is thoroughly satisfied of the correctness of his assertions. Going with Mr. Clark to his office, he said:

"It being my duty to look into such things, I have very carefully examined the law on this subject and I am sure that the paying out of these bonds by any bank will not subject it to the levy of the revenue tax, even if the bonds should (as it is anticipated they will) circulate as currency."

"Can you give me briefly the law on which you base this opinion?"

"Yes, sir. I think section 3413 of the revised statutes will sustain me in this opinion. That section is as follows:

Section 3413, revised statutes, provides that "Every national banking association, state bank, or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation, paid out by them."

Section 19 of the act of February 8, 1875, provides "That every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, state bank, or state banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them."

Section 20 of the same act provides "that every such person, firm, association, corporation, state bank, or state banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, state bank, or state banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them."

"You will see from this that there is no allusion to the issues of a state. There are persons, firms, towns, cities or municipal corporations or associations, but no mention of a state. I think it is clear that under this section, no interference could be made with the issues of a state."

THE VIEWS OF A FINANCIER.

A prominent financier, a day or two since, expressed the opinion that the bonds would find ready sale. He said:

"Many of the state banks and private banks will take them and use them as a reserve fund, instead of holding gold or greenbacks as a reserve. They will be just as convenient as the currency, and will be drawing four per cent., whi'e they are doing the duty of a reserve.

"I think they will prove to be exceedingly popular with small investors. There is probably an average of $800,000 on deposit in this city all the time that does not draw any interest. A great deal of that sum is in less than a hundred or so dollars. It is lying idle because there is not enough of it to buy a large bond, and besides if there was, the owners would be unwilling or afraid to lock their funds up in so unwieldy an investment. They do not lend it out, because they are afraid to risk it. And so they put it away in a bank-safe, and it pays them nothing. The appearance of these little bonds will offer a safe investment for this money, and will, besides, make it productive."

This gentleman stated that he knew of one bank that would take $25,000 of the bonds on the day they were issued. It may be mentioned as an item of interest that Mr. Julius L. Brown has bought No. 1 of the $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100 bonds, making $185 for the whole series. This is the first outright sale of the bonds yet made.

THE BONDS WILL BE HERE IN TWO WEEKS.

A letter was received from Mr. Renfroe at the treasury on yesterday announcing that the bonds would be here in about two weeks. He has had them engraved to his satisfaction, and the work is going steadily ahead. Mr. Renfroe is looked for about next Saturday.

OUR NEW CHIEF.

General Tige Anderson Put at The Head of the Police Department.

Last night there was a regular meeting of the board of police commissioners, but it was the occasion of more than usual interest on account of two very important elections.

It was generally known that Colonel L. P. Thomas, who has filled the office of chief of police so admirably since April, 1877, would resign to accept the position as deputy sheriff of the county.

The election of his successor has been the subject of general discussion for ten days past. Several members of the police force and more than one man outside the ranks have been mentioned in connection with this honorable office. The friends of aspirants have done all they could for them, the power of electing the chief and all officers and men on the force is vested by the charter in the hands of

THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS

of police affairs, who are chosen by the council. Last night by the time the hour for the meeting arrived the hall of the commissioners in the station-house building was quite full of spectators, among whom we noticed many leading citizens. A deep interest in the elections was felt on all sides and it manifested itself plainly last night.

The board was called to order at 7 o'clock by Chairman Dodd. A call of the roll showed present Messrs. Dodd, Gramling, Mahoney, Clarke and Goldsmith—a full board. The first business before the honorable body was the

TRIAL OF THREE CASES

of complaint by citizens against an officer and two supernumeraries. The charge against Supernumerary Mattox for neglect of duty was not tried, owing to the absence of material witnesses.

The charge against Supernumerary W. T. Roach for neglect of duty in failing to make an arrest when asked to do so was examined and sustained, the board deciding to drop Mr. Roach from the list of supernumeraries.

The charge against Officer J. F. Chaffin for unjustly interfering with a drayman was fully examined. After hearing all the evidence against him, the board unanimously agreed that he was innocent, and acquitted him of all blame whatever.

The next business in order was the reading of the reports.

The regular report of Chief Thomas was presented and read. It was a concise and interesting statement of the work of the force and the manner of its management. The reports of the four captains were next read, all of them giving very satisfactory accounts of the manner in which the men are doing their duty. At the conclusion of the report of Chief Thomas was a tender of his resignation of the position of chief of the police force of the city. After it was read, Commissioner E. Y. Clarke offered the following

RESOLUTION,

which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the resignation of Colonel L. P. Thomas as chief of police, the city has lost a valuable officer, who has had the confidence of the board of police commissioners, and that we herein express our regret over the severance of official relations that have been so pleasant and so satisfactory.

After the adoption of this resolution, which was richly deserved, there was no other business before the board but the elections. The commissioners then went into

SECRET SESSION,

and not even the reporter was allowed to peer into the mysteries of their proceedings. It is supposed that they wished to discuss the candidates very freely, and did not desire the hampering presence of anybody, and therefore the session was had with closed doors while these matters were pending. While the elections were in progress there was a large crowd in the office of the station-house awaiting the result with curiosity and anxiety. At last a "grape-vine" telegram came to the effect that General "Tige" Andersan had been chosen chief. The general was heartily congratulated by several friends. It was known that the race was between him and Captain Arthur Connolly, the youngest captain on the force. About 10 o'clock the door of the commissioners' room was thrown open and General Anderson was called for. There was no longer any doubt of his election. The reporter was then admitted and he found that the rumor was correct, and that the choice of the board had fallen on General G. T. Anderson, known to the country as one of the most

GALLANT GENERALS

in the confederate service. It is generally understood that he was elected on the first ballot and that the vote stood as follows:

For General Anderson—Commissioners Dodd, Clarke and Gramling.

For Captain Connolly—Commissioners Goldsmith and Mahoney.

It was a very high compliment to Arthur Connolly that he was so firmly supported for this office. As captain on the force he has made a brilliant record and the honor done him last night was no more than he deserved. The choice of General Anderson will be acceptable to the people of the city. He is a born manager of men and will manage the police force just as he did his old brigade, which was known all over the south for its unfailing courage and irresistible dash. He will make a capital chief.

The election of General Anderson left a vacancy in the list of captains. To fill this position officer Nat. West was elected on the fourth ballot. It was a peculiarly high honor to him, as he was not a candidate. When he was elected he was away out on Castleberry Hill, hard at work on his rounds.

To fill the position of Mr. West on the force, Mr. Hamlin C. Cook, son of Mr. Dave Cook, station-house keeper, was elected from the list of supernumeraries.

All the elections last night were to fill vacancies until April, when the election of the entire force will occur for men and officers for the ensuing two years.

Messrs. Henry Eddings and George Thomas were elected to places on the supernumerary list.

General Anderson was

SWORN IN

last night, after a few general instructions were delivered to him by Commissioner Dodd and other members of the board.

Captain West and Officer Cook will be sworn in to-day.

The commissioners chose three good men last night, and the people will be satisfied.

THE FIREMEN LAST NIGHT.

The Election of Andrew Boos as Chief.

The firemen of Atlanta met at the city hall last night for the purpose of electing department officers.

Chief Joyner said he supposed it was unnecessary to further state the object of the meeting than that it was for the purpose of electing a chief and three assistants.

The presidents of the companies were called to appoint tellers.

Matt Ryan acted for No. 1; G. R. Dessasure acted for hook and ladder No. 1; H. C. Vance acted for No. 2; A. M. Berry acted for No. 3; Dave Johnson acted for No. 4; Sam Venable acted for No. 5.

On motion it was agreed that the tellers should act as judges.

Nominations were declared in order.

Mr. Noble, of No. 2, placed in nomination Mr. Andrew Boos, of No. 3.

Mr. ———, of No. —, placed in nomination Mr. Henry Haney, of No. 1.

The roll of hook and ladder was then called, the name of Mr. Jack Bagby being first. The rolls of steamer companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were called in order, the men coming up promptly and voting.

The ballot was closed and counted amid the silence of the anxious crowd. When the count had been conoluded it was reported as follows: Andrew Boos, No. 3, 95 votes; Henry Haney, No. 1, 72 votes.

The result was received with cheers, and the new chief was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Haney, Karwisch, and Rauschenberg.

EX-CHIEF JOYNER

said for the past two years he had tried to serve this organization as chief, and that he hoped he had done so with satisfaction, and that he was leaving his position with even more friends than he had entered upon it. If he had committed errors to the injury of any one, it had been unintentional and in a desire to do his duty first. Whatever his fortunes in life hereafter, he should always deem it one of his highest honors to have served as chief of the Atlanta fire department. [Cheers.] And if the new chief will only stick to the men, they will stick to him. When the fire-bell rings let him do his duty by them, and they will always treat him right as they have done me! [Cheers.] Thanking you for your kindness, I now retire to make way for your new chief.

THE NEW CHIEF,

Mr. Boos, was greeted with cheers and borne to the stand upon the shoulders of the boys, close by. As he ascended it, Mr. Haney, his late opponent, said to him:

"Allow me, sir, to congratulate you upon your election and wish you all success!"

Mr. Boos, in response to the calls of the boys, said:

"Gentlemen, I have nothing particular to say, but I shall endeavor to do my duty and show partiality to no one."

Ex-Chief Joyner—"Here are your hat and belt!"

Chief Boos—"I trust I shall wear them with credit to myself and honor to the department!" [Cheers.]

THANKS FROM THE COUNCIL.

At this point the secretary read the following:

ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1879.

The committee on fire department, in submitting their annual report for 1878 to the mayor and general council at their regular meeting on the 6th of January, 1879, had the following resolution incorporated in the same, and the city clerk was instructed to transmit an official copy to the Atlanta fire department, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the mayor and general council are hereby expressed to the active officers of the Atlanta fire department for their efficiency, labor and harmony in quelling fires and response to duty during the past year, and herewith show our full appreciation of them as gallant and prompt.

[Certified to and sealed by the city clerk.]

THE FIRST ASSISTANT.

For the position of first assistant-chief the names of the following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

John Toy, No. 2	77 votes
J. Stroup, No. 4	29 votes
G. Diehl, No. 1	50 votes

Messrs. Diehl and Stroup withdrew and the secretary cast the entire vote for Mr. John Toy, of No. 2. [Cheers.]

Mr. Toy returned his thanks in a neat manner and was loudly cheered.

SECOND ASSISTANT-CHIEF.

Mr. M. E. Berry, of No. 3, refused to go into the race, and Mr. Frank Doonan, of No. 5, received the entire vote. Mr. Doonan said he was no speech-maker, and could only slap his heart in response.

FOR THIRD ASSISTANT

the secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote for W. J. Stephens, of No. 4, and he was so elected.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Roberts, city-hall keeper, for his courtesies, the meeting was adjourned.

SKETCH OF THE CHIEF.

Andrew Boos, the new chief, was born on the 3d day of February, 1842, in Hessen-Darmstadt. He came to this country in 1850, and lived in New Jersey and subsequently in Brooklyn, L. I., for several years before he was acceptable as a fireman it was his delight to "run with the machine," and he thus learned the excitement and imbibed the enthusiasm of a fireman's life. In 1861 he became connected with Eagle fire company, No. 4, of Brooklyn, and remained with it until he removed to New York city in 1863, when he joined Pearl hose company, No. 28. In the latter part of 1865 he removed to Selma, Alabama, and helped to reorganize Phœnix No. 1. In 1869 he came to Atlanta and went into the employ of Jack & Holland. He joined Tallulah No. 3, and six months after was elected an assistant director. In 1872 he was assistant foreman; in 1873-'4 he held respectively the posts of second and first assistants chief; in 1875 was elected foreman and has remained such ever since. He is a single man and one of the most active firemen in the department. Prompt, ready and always efficient, he honors the office of fireman and his election over a worthy competitor was a great triumph. We have no fears for the interests of the department or the city under his able direction.

The Paris Exposition.

It is probable that the arrangements will all be perfected to give the lecture on an stereopticon illustrations of the recent Paris exposition, for the benefit of the Benevolent home, on Friday evening, at the opera house. A full and definite announcement will be made in our morning issue.

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.
☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

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WHERE IS SHE?

A Widow for Whom There is Some Money Waiting.

We desire to find the address of Mrs. Nannie Cozzens, who is now said to be living somewhere in this state. The husband of Mrs. Cozzens was a soldier in the seventh or eighth Georgia regiment, and soon after the war went to Tennessee. If this meets the eye of any of his or her friends, they will subserve her interest by forwarding any information concerning her whereabouts or fate to this office.

THERE IS MONEY WAITING FOR HER.

The cause of this inquiry is a letter we have just received from Senator Bailey, of Tennessee, who is in Washington. It appears that Mr. Cozzens was in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and was killed several years ago by the explosion of a locomotive on that road. At the request of Mrs. Cozzens, Senator Bailey brought suit for damages. The case was delayed for a long time in the courts, and hung upon the docket for lack of proof. Mrs. Cozezns in the meantime moved to Georgia where it was said she had relatives and friends. About four years ago she wrote to Senator Bailey to compromise the case for $300. By delaying the compromise for awhile Senator Bailey secured a settlement that will net Mrs. Cozzens about $900. In the meantime, however, she has been lost trace of, and he now takes this method of finding her. The money is waiting for her, and Mr. Bailey thinks she probably needs it. It will be an act of charity if our exchanges will copy this notice, or at least give the substance of it. If Mrs. Cozzens is dead, proof of that fact would secure the money to her relatives.

A MARRIAGE IN MEMPHIS.

A Fortunate Young Atlantian.

The Memphis Avalanche gives this account of the marriage of Mr. Campbell Wallace, Jr., of Atlanta, to Miss Emma D. McComb, of Memphis, which occurred in Memphis last Thursday night:

THE MARITAL TIE.

Last evening at six o'clock at the First Presbyterian church Mr. Campbell Wallace, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. McComb, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Eugene Daniels, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stedman, and was witnessed by a large number of friends who had assembled to wish the newly married couple a long and happy life. The attendants at the wedding were Mr. Charles B. Wallace, of Atlanta, and Miss Lillie McComb, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Butler Jack and Miss Belle McComb, of Memphis; Mr. Hugh Heiskell and Miss Lettie White, of Memphis; Mr. Charles Patton and Miss Cara Shorter, of Memphis; Mr. Walter Gregory and Miss Luan Joy, of Memphis; Mr. Wm. Warren, Jr., and Miss Emma Estes, of Memphis. The ushers were Mack Heiskell and Albert Wooldridge, both of Memphis. After the ceren ony the relatives and a few friends attended a reception at the residence of the bride's mother.

Mr. Wallace is a son of Major Campbell Wallace, president of the Merchant's bank of this city. He is one of the most popular young men Atlanta has ever sent out. His friends here are pleased to know that his prospects are beautified by his recent happy marriage. Miss McComb visited Atlanta a year and a half ago, and made many warm friends here. We learn that Mr. Wallace and his bride will reside at his elegant farm near Allatoona, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. We hope to see them in Atlanta frequently.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Charles H. Caldwell, traveling freight agent of the Central railroad, was in the city yesterday.

—Willie Epperson left Riceville, Tenn., to live in Atlanta, some two or three years ago; would learn something to his advantage by addressing the undersigned; he inherits an estate from his grand-father, Polk Parkison, Riceville, Tenn.

—Mr. Wm. Hamilton, the grand baritone with Adah Richmond, formerly of the Kellogg opera troupe, sang with the choir of the Catholic church Sunday morning, and delighted the large congregation with a magnificent solo from the Stabat Mater. Mr. Hamilton is one of the finest baritones in the country.

The Southern Masonic Female College,

COVINGTON, GA.

AN ADDRESS.

We, the undersigned, being a committee by appointment of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Masons, of the State of Georgia, in Annual Communication assembled, October 29th, 30th and 31st, 1878, in the city of Macon, Ga., desire to present to the fraternity, and others here and elsewhere, the claims of the Southern Masonic Female College, situated at Covington, Ga., as an institution devoted to female education. The purpose of this address is to show, as briefly as possible, what it has done, and what it can do towards the accomplishment of this great end.

The college has been, for many years, the special agency through which our order has sought to accomplish it. As an institution it has an honorable record. It has been a great blessing to the country. Hundreds and even thousands have here received special culture, fitting them for high positions in society. For twenty-six years it has been used as a Masonic college, not in any special interest in Masonry but as an expression in some degree of what Masonry is. It is not by any means exclusive in character, but a general agency, by which we have sought to do good to the whole country. The basis on which it was founded, and is still conducted, is fair to all, and in harmony with the highest and most liberal views in reference to the conduct of educational affairs in mixed communities. Non-sectarian, it still brings into play all the essential and general influences of a common Christianity. The moral and religious have due prominence. Sound moral philosophy and the evidences of Christianity are taught, while every day's exercises are opened with reading the Scriptures and prayer. Nothing dogmatic is allowed under the ruling of Masonry, but all pupils are permitted and expected to attend such churches for special religious instruction as their parents may select. This we believe to be the true American idea, which is bound to stand in the history of controversies in reference to educational institutions.

As to the school itself, it is in all essential respects equal to the best institutions of the country. This will be seen from the facts we propose to present, which facts have been before the Grand Lodge continuously for years past, but have not been made known to the people as large as they should have been. We will, therefore, apply ourselves to the work before us, feeling our responsibility to those we address, as well as those interested in the College. In passing, we mention first, for the information of those who have never visited the school, that no better location can be found. It is a most beautiful and pleasant place, having a climate genial and safe for pupils coming either from the north or south. There are no extremes of heat or cold there. The Curriculum, too, is good, as may be seen by an examination of the catalogues issued. It is sufficiently extensive for the attainment, under favorable circumstances, of personal independence, and to be introductory to that of self-education which is the work of life. In the ordinary Sciences, Mathematics, Languages, Music, and the Fine Arts, a young lady may here attain all that it is possible for her to accomplish in a four years' course of study anywhere. Many of the schools of the country are fanciful, making a display of uncommon things, and as such are delusive, but here is solid work enough for the heads and hands of any, even the brightest, where knowledge and true culture go together as much as a school-girl's life can afford.

In reference to the present status of the school, and as fair a showing to those interested in educating daughters, we will give extracts from authentic and official reports which have been laid before us from time to time. They are found in the records of the college and the Minutes of the Grand Lodge itself. And here we assert that the affairs of the school are under the most thorough review and control. Beside the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, there is a Visiting Committee of five intelligent gentlemen, selected annually from different parts of the state, whose business it is to attend the examination of classes in college, and report the kind of teaching, discipline, etc., they find to be carried on.

The undersigned, by virtue of their office, and as a pleasure, have attended the public annual commencements—some of us for many years—and we know that the administration is good, as seen in the order preserved, and grade of scholarship exhibited before us.

First, then, we give the languarge of a large and intelligent committee attending the examination of classes in college, soon after the present incumbent took charge of the school. It is principally in respect to the President himself, and his First Assistant Lady Teacher, and we give this because these parties have been continuously and thoroughly identified with the school the last eight years. The committee says:

"The examination was in every respect fair, impartial and thorough, and we do unhesitatingly express the opinion that no class has ever graduated from the College which has been better taught. We were, also, highly pleased at the easy, unconstrained social relations which subsist between the President, as well as the other teachers, of the College, and the pupils. The parental tenderness and kindness which characterize the deportment of the teachers in their intercourse with the pupils tend to elicit their respect and affection, and to secure a sedulous devotion to their text-books more than a reserved manner, and a cold rigid enforcement of rules could accomplish. Although there is fa miliarity, it is accompanied with proper dignity, and also with inflexible firmness, whenever it is necessary for the preservation of good discipline. From our observation, during the past week, we cheerfully, honestly, and emphatically assert, in our opinion, that a more efficient and skillful instructor of youth cannot be found within the limits of our State."

Another committee remarks, in its report to the Board of Trustees, that "while the mental faculties have been largely developed, and the highest order of morality has been deeply impressed upon the minds of the students, we find the physical powers have not been neglected, but a regular course of Calisthenics is daily practiced, promotive of the health and vigor of the body. We further find that the Music and Art Departments are ably presided over, and are in a flourishing condition."

Again, a very able committee says: "We are satisfied that you seldom find an institution of learning where there is more labor bestowed and pains taken by the instructors than in this institution. Great effort is made to lead the young mind into the correct way to attain knowledge. Their advancement in the higher Mathematics is conclusively shown by the great familiarity the young ladies evince, with all those principles upon which the science is founded. In connection with this subject we cannot refrain from mentioning the most excellent class in Trigonometry, which we will not hesitate to pronounce the equal of any class we have met with in any of the male institutions. It is but just, too, to say this class was trained under the special care of that most accomplished and excellent teacher, Miss Sallie Bradshaw. This young lady satisfied us by the examination of all the classes under her immediate supervision that she is the equal to the best instructors in the land."

At the close of the sixth year, the Annual Visiting Committee says: "We have never had the good fortune to be acquainted with a corps of teachers, the results of whose labors have proven them to be more competent, or more deserving of public patronage, than President Bradshaw and his accomplished daughters."

To those testimonials we would simply add, that those having access to the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, will find most complimentary reports made at eight successive communications, by the Trustees of the College, and by the different Grand Masters who have presided in turn as ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees, and who have never failed to attend the Annual Commencements of the Institution.

As a committee, we would not be understood as saying that nothing has occurred to disturb or embarrass the operations of the school. This could hardly be expected through a series of years of unparalleled depression in financial matters, and where a school is not liberally endowed. We regard it as only the better testimony that it has maintained so good a standing in what we may truly call hard times.

Does any one wish to place his daughter in the care of a man well tried, and where the teachers are known to be good? As amongst the best in our State, we recommend the S. M. F. College, and say to you that in the President, his wife, daughters, and other teachers connected with the Institution, you will find some of the most faithful friends.

From the Masons of the state we invoke a still more liberal patronage in the future, and to all south of us we would say send here rather than to schools of other states in colder latitudes.

Mo t favorable terms are given; and to those living in the state of Florida, here is your place to send to school. Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, President, has interested himself in securing reduced rates of travel for all students coming from that state to the institutions of Georgia. Half rates have been promised from the upper St. John's by way of Georgia and Florida Line of Steamers to Brunswick, and the Macon and Brunswick railroad to Macon. The Georgia railroad will also pass for moderate rates direct to Covington. Students wishing to attend will correspond with the President of the school, and get certificate from him.

We are happy to say that by an appropriation from the Grand Lodge, at its last communication, some important improvements are being made on the college property, and that improved prospects are known to exist as to patronage. Respectfully,

JAMES M. MOBLEY,
Grand Master F. A. Masons of Ga.
D. E. BUTLER,
Past Grand Master and Sec. of Board of Trustees.
JOHN S. DAVIDSON,
Chm'n Committee of S. M. F. College,
COMMITTEE.

☞ The following are the rates of Board and Tuition, as per Catalogue, viz: Board in College, under the supervision of the President, $15.00 per month. In the best of families, near the college, from $12.00 to $15.00. Tuition in college classes alone, $6.00. If Music be taken, $5.00 each. Combined rates for Board and Tuition, embracing Music, $25.00 per month, paid monthly in advance. No incidentals. Without Music, $21.00 per month.

Students boarding in College will be expected to furnish two sets pillow cases, one pair sheets, and their towels; washing always extra.

The most faithful guardian care exercised by Matron. President's wife and lady teachers always near at hand.

Those having daughters to be educated abroad can correspond with the President, at Covington, Ga., who will give all needful information. The Spring Term of 1879 will open 8th of January. 235 jan14 d&wlt

—There's on article no good grocer is ever without, and the public demand it incessantly. We speak of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWder, long since determined to be the best of its kind. All bread, biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., made from it are nutritious, healthy and delicate. Another thing to be remarked is that the cans are full weight, and the powder so pure and strong, that less of it is required for its purpose.

—Will sell balance of Grocery stock Wednesday morning. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. jan14 d1t

Last Chance—Auction Paintings.

Consignor states to-night is the last sale night. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. jan14 d1t

CLOAKS!

John Keely's New Cloaks have Come. Half Price! Fine Goods! Fresh and New! Come at once, as they are selling rapidly. jan14 d1t

—We notice with pleasure a copy of Peoubles Notes on International Lessons, an 8vo. volume, of convenient size for every Sunday school teacher. The Scripture in large type, the notes in small. The only bound volume of notes in print. For sale by Hitchcock & Walden, 110 Whitehall street.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 decl-d6m

One Turkisk Bath

Cures a cold nine times in ten. If more than three are required, no charge for the additional ones. Rooms opposite Markham House.
000 jan12 d2t sun tues top col

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Grand Opportunity to Buy

Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan12 dtf

—One Turkish Bath cures a cold nine times in ten. If three do not cure, no charge for additional ones. Rooms opposite Markham House. 2t

No Suicide at All.

There has been no suicide on Whitehall street and there would have been none on Marietta street (as stated) if the party had first called on J. D. Stocker, 85 Whitehall street, for his furniture. But there are some important questions suggested. Why was the poor fellow allowed to slay himself when by throwing in a few marble tables, a set of chairs and a parlor suite, he would have been saved and gone off happy? But the superb plan always is to call on J. D. Stocker 85 Whitehall street, and there will be no occasion for suicide.
jan12-2t

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&wsmtil julp3

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, the loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Horehound Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deow1y&weow1v.

Christmas Goods!
At McBride's Kaga, Kioto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wly

A Brooklyn Ex-Judge is Suddenly Enriched.

A well-known ex-Judge, of Brooklyn, bought a ticket in the recent drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and read the result as certified at

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Zachariah Voorhies, attorney and counselor at law, 89 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., and 63 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, E. D., whole ticket No. 75,201, Class M, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the second capital prize of $50,000, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1878; said ticket having cost the sum of ten dollars at the office of H. L. Plum, 319 Broadway, New York, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the